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Captain Bruce McCandless 2d flies around the shuttle's cargo bay on his space walk. At right, with the word "Canada," is the remote-control arm that failed to operate properly.

Failure of Shuttle's Mechanical Arm Curtails Astronauts' 2d Space Walk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Challenger had a fourth setback Thursday when a mechanical problem cut short a walk in space by two astronauts with jet-powered backpacks.

But Captain Bruce McCandless 2d and Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Stewart ended the space walk, their second, on a positive note when they turned somersaults in the air before re-entering the shuttle. The two men are the first to walk in space without being tethered to a spacecraft.

While the astronauts were outside the shuttle, President Ronald Reagan made a radio-telephone call to the shuttle from his ranch near Santa Barbara, California, congratulated the astronauts and said the space walks had "opened a new era" in space.

He asked Captain McCandless how it felt to be out without a tether, and he replied: "The view is quite spectacular and panoramic. We literally have opened a new frontier on what man can do here."

The two were to have practiced chasing a spinning satellite, but that part of the space walk was abandoned when Challenger's remote-control arm developed a problem in its "wrist" joint.

The Canadian-built arm was to have lifted a simulated satellite above Challenger and slowly spin it while each astronaut flew to it and tried to grapple a docking device. A similar maneuver will be used in future retrievals of orbiting satellites, which normally spin slowly for stability.

The malfunction of the robot arm was the fourth setback during the mission. Earlier, two \$30-million communication satellites deployed by Challenger, Indonesia's Palapa-B and Western Union Corp.'s Westar-6, failed to go into proper orbit, and a balloon that was to be used to practice satellite retrieval disintegrated.

Both government and rightist Phalangist Party radios said warplanes had attacked artillery batteries and rocket-launcher positions in the mountains 20 miles (30 kilometers) northeast of Beirut.

Phalangist radio said U.S. F-14 Tomcat fighter-bombers flew over Syrian positions east of Beirut shortly before the barrage began.

Beirut radio stations said Syrian and Israeli Air Force jets repeatedly flew over eastern and southern Lebanon during the day.

On Wednesday, more than 150 16-inch shells from the guns of the New Jersey, the world's only operational battleship, pounded rebel-held hills beyond the capital.

U.S. officials did not comment

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

INSIDE

■ U.S. Democrats reject bipartisan talks on the budget deficit unless military spending cuts are considered. Page 3.

■ The Greens party in West Germany lost a prominent member who resigned over party infighting. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ New York stocks closed broadly lower in extremely heavy trading. Page 11.

■ Nigeria's ruler said he wanted an increase of 500,000 barrels a day in his country's OPEC oil-production quota. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ In the Ligurian countryside, Edith Schloss reports, an old man possesses Italians — the great olive harvest. Page 6.

■ Harry the Israeli occupation forces in southern Lebanon.

The U.S. Navy is confident that given the resources, which in the view of senior officers means at least two aircraft carrier groups and sufficient bombardment units led by the battleship New Jersey, it can keep the Syrians at bay.

Allied experts say that while naval shelling and aerial bombardment can be extremely effective against fortifications, ammunition and fuel depots and concentrations of vehicles, such tactics are less useful when the targets are highly mobile rocket launchers and light field guns that fire one round and then move to a new position.

They point out that, with the withdrawal of the Marines and the expected continued ineffectiveness of the Lebanese Army, the guerrillas who have been shelling U.S. and Lebanese targets from the outskirts of Beirut will move into the city itself accompanied by Syrian units.

In that situation, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization officer said, no one would expect U.S. ships to attack targets in the city, as the Israeli Air Force did in the summer of 1982 when it was attacking the PLO.

Israel, in the view of many of these experts, stands to suffer most

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Boy Leaves Bubble, His Only Home

12-Year-Old, Born Without Immunity, Is Treated for Illness

By Linda Little
Dallas Times Herald

HOUSTON — David, a 12-year-old boy who was born without immunity to disease, received his first kiss from his mother this week when he was taken from his sterile plastic bubble so doctors could treat an illness.

Doctors said he would not return to the bubble where he has lived since birth.

The boy, who underwent a bone marrow transplant in October, was removed from the bubble at Texas Children's Hospital Tuesday after he became ill with fever, diarrhea and vomiting. Doctors say the illness is not life-threatening but David was moved to a two-room sterile suite so he could be treated more effectively.

There his mother kissed him for the first time, and his father and 15-year-old sister hugged him. Although the family members wore gowns, masks and surgical gloves, it was the closest human contact he had since birth.

"They were optimistic and elated," said a spokeswoman for the Baylor College of Medicine. "I'm sure it was very overwhelming for them to touch their son for the first time."

Hospital officials said David

U.S. to Keep a Role in Beirut

6th Fleet Hits Rebels Despite Syrian Threat

Coupled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The U.S. 6th Fleet again fired on rebel positions in Syrian-held Lebanese territory Thursday despite threats of retaliation against Americans.

Echoing a warning issued Wednesday by the Lebanese Druze Moslem leader, Walid Jumblat, Syria said that U.S. ships off the Lebanese coast would be endangered if U.S. military action in Lebanon escalated.

Damascus radio said: "President Reagan can order the ships and aircraft of the 6th Fleet into combat, but he cannot guarantee the scale of the response if the U.S. forces will get as they remain over the deep and terrifying dark waters of the sea."

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria pledged to "help Lebanon rid itself of all threats to its unity and identity and to its Arab ties and commitments."

The U.S. Marine spokesman,

Major Dennis Brooks, said the destroyer Moosebringer on Thursday had fired 150 5-inch rounds after shelling of Christian areas by rebels east of the capital.

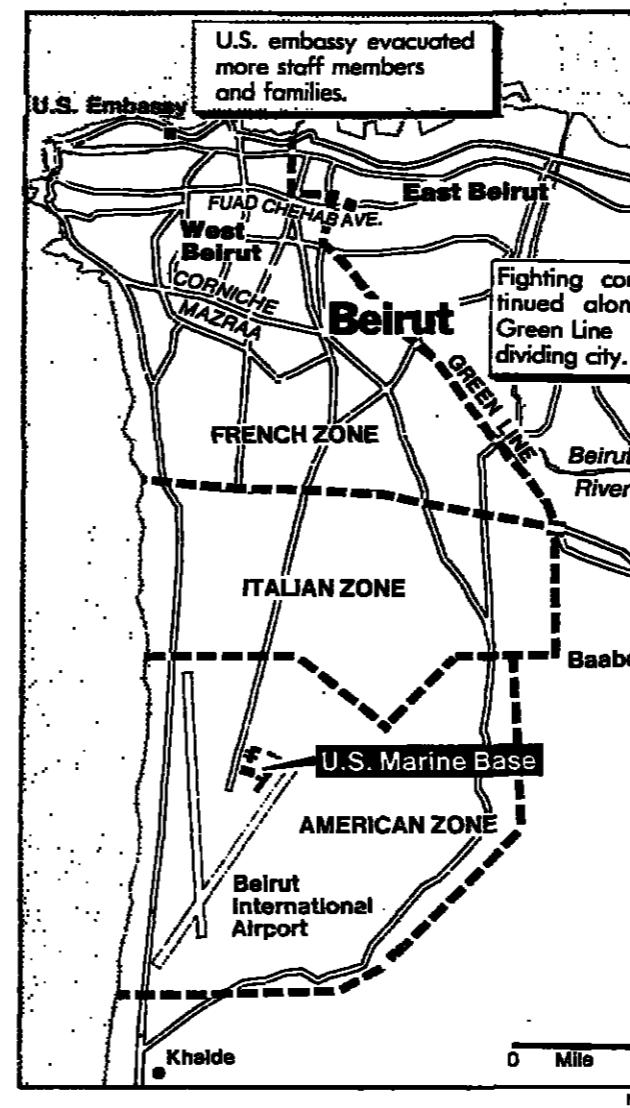
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Partial Withdrawal of Force Would Allow Reassessment

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, declaring that "We are not leaving Lebanon," said Thursday the United States tentatively plans to transfer 500 U.S. marines out of Beirut by the end of the month and then assess the situation.

Mr. Weinberger, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "I want to make it clear that the transfer of marines does not in any way serve as a giving up of our goals in Lebanon."

President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday that the marines, now numbering 1,500 and based near the Beirut International Airport, would be pulled back to ships offshore.

Mr. Weinberger said, "It is probable the first Marines will be moved out before the end of the month."

The tentative plan, he said, is for 500 troops to be put aboard ships by the end of February and then to "see what situation developed with regard to the balance" of power in Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger thus left open the possibility that several hundred Marines could remain in Beirut for an undetermined amount of time. At another point, he said: "We are not leaving Lebanon. The Marines are being redeployed 2 to 3 miles to the west."

But if needed, Mr. Weinberger said, the Marines could be evacuated quickly. "It can be done in a very short time," he said, "a matter of days."

Mr. Weinberger said that if the government in Beirut fell completely, there were contingency plans to evacuate the estimated 1,000 U.S. citizens in the city. But for now, he said, the Reagan administration planned to continue training troops of the Lebanese Army and to leave behind enough Marines to protect the U.S. Embassy offices.

The defense secretary faced criti-

cal questioning from both Republican and Democratic House members about Wednesday's heavy bombardment of Syrian positions in Lebanon by U.S. Navy ships, including the battleship New Jersey. He said the use of American firepower was necessary because of attacks on the U.S. Embassy offices and ambassador's residence.

"What we are doing is retaliatory fire," Mr. Weinberger said. "It seems proper to silence that kind of firing." The shelling was done to "make quite clear that the transfer of the Marines is not giving up on our basic mission," he said.

Because of fears of the new policy in Lebanon could lead to deeper U.S. involvement, there is a possibility that Mr. Reagan may face another congressional battle on a War Powers Resolution that would test his authority to use military force without approval from Congress.

Last September, Congress approved a resolution giving Mr. Reagan authority to keep the Marines in Lebanon through April 1985, but requiring additional approval for any wider U.S. military role.

The Democratic speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, said Wednesday that shelling by the U.S. 6th Fleet against Moslem religious factions were not covered by the original War Powers Resolution.

Later, in testimony before the panel, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said: "When fired on, we defend ourselves. I think you can make out a very strong case that our position deteriorated when we did not return fire at all aggressively. And when we did return fire more aggressively, our forces were let alone."

"We have never gone there with the idea that we will be there with enough force to prevail militarily.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reagan Planned Pullout While Accusing Critics of 'Surrender'

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even while he was attacking his critics for advocating "surrender" in Lebanon in recent weeks, President Ronald Reagan had decided tentatively to pull U.S. Marines back from their airport compound in Beirut, administration officials say.

The officials said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan set the pullback in motion on Jan. 21 during a meeting with Donald H. Rumsfeld, the special Middle East envoy, and top national security aides.

Five days later, the Joint Chiefs of Staff drafted a plan for moving the Marines. Mr. Reagan approved the force's removal in principle on Feb. 1, although he had second thoughts on Sunday because of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

President Amin Gemayel was not informed of Mr. Reagan's desire to remove the troops until last Monday, the officials said. Mr. Gemayel was said to have been given a package deal in which the pullback would be accompanied by increased military aid and by a promise of increased naval and aerial attacks on his enemies.

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan had decided to pull back the Marines after deciding that they had become too vulnerable and were playing no useful role in

Lebanon. They said the Marines were being used as an excuse by Mr. Gemayel's foes for not joining in the "reconciliation" process.

The events of the last several days provide a glimpse into Mr. Reagan's management style.

On Sunday, the president decided to proceed with the plan to remove the Marines. But he decided also that the decision need not interrupt his planned birthday trip to his boyhood home in Dixon, Illinois, on Monday, followed by a stop in Las Vegas and a five-day vacation in California.

White House officials said that was no sign of weakness by Syria, Iran and other foes in the area.

Officials said that both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, advocated removing the Marines from Beirut. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, however, was adamant in insisting that they remain as a show of support for Mr. Gemayel.

Throughout this period, Mr.

Reagan continued to say in public

that a lessening of resolve in Leba-

non would be interpreted as a sign

of weakness by Syria, Iran and other foes in the area.

According to a White House official, Mr. Rumsfeld returned from the Middle East for a meeting Jan. 21 after reviewing "the situation on the ground" in Beirut.

Mr. Rumsfeld reported that Mr. Gemayel wanted help in countering attacks from Druze and Shiite forces as well as more equipment and training.

At this meeting, officials said,

the idea of a "package deal" for

Mr. Gemayel emerged. Mr. Rums-

Enke Sets Record In Speed Skating

From Agency Dispatches

SARAJEVO — Karin Enke of East Germany stormed to a world record Thursday as she won the gold medal in the women's 1,500-meter speed skating event on the first day of individual competition in the XIV Winter Olympic Games.

Her time of 2 minutes, 34.22

seconds broke the world record

of 2:04.04.

Other highlights Thursday:

• Maria-Lisa Hamilainen of Finland won the gold medal in the women's 10-kilometer cross-country skiing.

• In ice hockey, Czechoslovakia beat the United States, 4-

1; Sweden routed Yugoslavia,

11-0; Canada beat Austria, 8-1;

Finland defeated Norway, 16-

5; the Soviet Union beat Italy,

5-1; and West Germany defeated Poland, 8-5.

• The men's downhill skiing

was postponed until Friday be-

cause of fog and high winds.

Coverage, Pages 8 and 9.

Karin Enke crying with joy after her victory Thursday.

Andropov: Absentee Leadership

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Reports circulating within the Communist Party bureaucracy suggest that President Yuri V. Andropov may be suffering from an ailment that affects his appearance and ability to talk.

These reports, officially unconfirmed, would help explain why the 69-year-old Soviet leader has been out of public view for almost 25 weeks.

Despite his absence from public duties, the daily concentration of references by the media to his personal leadership seek to leave an impression that he is indisputably in charge.

Soviet officials, while finally conceding that Mr. Andropov has been seriously ill, now say for the record that he is recovering and will reappear soon.

Behind these optimistic official accounts, other reports persist. Ac

Intelligence Reports Link Gemayel Killing to Syria

By Bob Woodward,
Richard Harwood
and Christian Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Syrian officers arranged the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel of Lebanon in 1982, according to intelligence officials in the United States and Israel.

Communications intercepts and surveillance reports show that the young Lebanese who placed the bomb that killed Mr. Gemayel on Sept. 14, 1982, was directed by a Syrian intelligence captain who reported to the head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon. The reports show that Syrian Army and Air Force intelligence officers were aware of the planned bombing.

Some Israeli officials say they have evidence implicating President Hafez al-Assad of Syria himself in the Gemayel killing which was a central event in a series of guerrilla attacks and reprisals that have devastated Lebanon in recent years. The Israelis, however, decline to specify the intelligence upon which their conclusion is based.

"The Bashir Gemayel assassination was at the initiative of the Syrians," said Yehoshua Sagiv, who was chief of Israeli military intelligence at the time of the

bombing, with the rank of major general. "It is based on hard evidence that President Assad initiated it. It was done through the intelligence officer of the air force."

Since Israel is facing Syria in their occupation of Lebanon, its intelligence might be inclined to overstate Syrian involvement in the Gemayel killing. But the claim is backed up by senior intelligence officers in the United States.

"That assassination could be traced with hard intelligence evidence right to the top of the Syrian government, but we are not about to do it," a senior Central Intelligence Agency official said last week. Another U.S. intelligence official, while not disputing that Mr. Assad was aware of the assassination plan in advance, said it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove what his exact role had been.

Syrian officials have denied any role in bombings and assassinations.

The Gemayel assassination prompted Israel's invasion of West Beirut. Two days after the killing, members of Bashir Gemayel's own Phalangist militia entered two refugee camps in Beirut, Sabra and Chatila, and slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians.

An investigation by an Israeli commission concluded that Israeli leaders should have anticipated

that the Phalangists they allowed into the camps would go on a rampage. This report precipitated a shake-up in the Israeli government and military leadership, including the resignation of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and the removal of General Sagiv as military intelligence chief.

In turn, the Gemayel assassination and refugee camp massacre brought the U.S. Marines back to Lebanon as part of the multinational peacekeeping force.

Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, has cited the Gemayel killing as the event that triggered the return of the Marines.

In a recent article in the Philadelphia Inquirer entitled, "Why the Marines Are in Lebanon," he wrote: "Following the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, the entry of the Israeli Defense Forces in Beirut and the tragic massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila camps, U.S. forces were reintroduced."

The Marines returned to Beirut on Sept. 29, 1982, and their presence there became a source of contention in the United States and in Lebanon, where the government of Bashir Gemayel's brother, President Amine Gemayel, is near collapse.

Mr. Assad and his intelligence agents have played a key role in undermining the Gemayel government. Mr. Assad, 53, has ruled Syria since 1970, when he seized power in a coup and aligned his country with the Soviet Union.

It has been known for some time that the bomb that killed Bashir Gemayel was placed by Habib Shartouhi, a 26-year-old member of the Syrian People's Party in Beirut; the attack on the French military position in Beirut — all of them were carried out with the knowledge of the Syrian establishment.

The U.S. Embassy was wrecked by a truck bomb April 18 while the U.S. and French contingents to the multinational force were hit in similar attacks that killed nearly 300 servicemen on Oct. 23.

The intelligence reports say that both Syrian Army and Air Force intelligence were involved in or aware of the planned bombing. In addition, Mr. Assad's brother, Rifaat, who heads the country's security forces, was allegedly aware to some degree, according to the reports. General Sagiv said: "That means President Assad. Even his brother Rifaat wouldn't dare do it without his knowledge."

The Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, said he could not confirm that the assassination was initiated by the Syrian president. Israel's General Sagiv said ter-



Bashir Gemayel

rorism in Beirut had been effective in putting increasing pressure not only on the domestic leaders but also on the United States and Israel.

He added: "I think it would be counterproductive for the United States to find evidence of terrorism by Syria. The United States has to deal with them in a plan to get out of Lebanon. If not, the United States will have to deal with the Soviets on that issue."

U.S. Asserts It Will Keep A Beirut Role

(Continued from Page 1)

but we are also there with the concept that we will defend ourselves." Mr. Shultz said. "And we found that saying that our doing it in a small way has led to further and further attacks on us so we have to really let people know we mean it."

"The United States will remain fully engaged" in Lebanon, he said.

Gemayel Bid to Syria Seen

State Department officials said Thursday the future of the U.S.-backed Lebanese president, Amine Gemayel, was in serious doubt, but that he probably would try to hang on by making a last-minute deal to win Syria's support, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

One official predicted that Mr. Gemayel would repudiate the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement, negotiated with U.S. help but over Syrian objections. He said Mr. Gemayel's position had eroded further because of the shelling by American warships behind Syrian lines. The official said that was to anger not only Syria, but also the Druze minority, whose support is considered essential for any Lebanese government to function.

That night, Mr. Shultz telephoned from Brasilia and spoke with Mr. Bush and Mr. McFarlane in Washington, and with Mr. Reagan and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, in Las Vegas.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bush chaired a two-hour meeting of top aides at the White House while Mr. Reagan was in Las Vegas. The decision to proceed with the announcement was taken in another conference call by Mr. Bush, Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Baker.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Reagan was leaving Las Vegas aboard Air Force One for the Point Mugu Naval Air Station in California. His advisers decided to make an announcement immediately.

During the flight, Mr. Reagan went over the announcement. He made final changes while the plane was on the ground at Point Mugu. He then boarded a helicopter for his ranch in Santa Barbara.

Both officials spoke on condition that they not be named.

Marines: U.S. Image Eroded

(Continued from Page 1)

Israeli Army withdrawal from its present positions along the Awali River south to a shorter line based on the Litani River.

NATO sources say this withdrawal is favored by some members of the Israeli general staff on the ground of economy in men and materiel. There is considerable support for it among Israeli public opinion.

Anticipating an increase in guerrilla and Syrian military movement into Lebanon, some sources argued that the 6th Fleet's weapons would be better employed attacking the Damascus-Beruit highway, over which most military materiel moves, than trying to find and hit wandering rocket batteries.

Military sources reported that concern over the redeployment of the Marines was greatest in the Gulf countries that fear attack by Iran or internal subversion by their Shiite communities.

Most of them, according to intelligence sources, expect that they would be supported by units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force operating under the newly established Central Command. This force, in the words of one officer, was formed to "serve the security concerns of friendly states in Southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa."

The nations of the region, according to U.S. and British officers, saw the formation of the Central Command as a warning both to Iran and, more remotely, to the Soviet Union. But their perceptions might change after the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon under fire.

14 Injured in Lisbon Strike

(United Press International)

LISBON — At least 14 people were injured Thursday when 100 riot police dispersed 4,000 striking shipyard workers who had blocked access to the 25 of April Bridge across the River Tagus, which links the capital to the south. Transportation workers shut down subways, ferries and most trains in Lisbon for the one-day strike.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pakistan Claims Enrichment Capacity

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan has joined the ranks of nations that have the capability of enriching uranium, the country's top nuclear scientist was quoted as saying Thursday.

Dr. Abdul Qader Khan, understood to be the father of Pakistan's nuclear development program, made the statement in an interview with Rawalpindi's main circulation Urdu-language daily *Nawa'e Waqt* (Voice of the Time). Dr. Qader Khan, head of the nuclear complex at Kahuta, near Islamabad, said that by acquiring this capability, "Pakistan has broken the Western monopoly in the uranium enrichment field."

"Pakistan now has a team of dedicated and patriotic scientists who have the capability of solving even the most complicated technological problem," he was quoted as saying. He said India previously was ahead of Pakistan in the nuclear field but, "now we have left it far behind as a result of our uranium enrichment."

Third World Calls EC Protectionist

BRUSSELS (AP) — A group of 64 developing nations that has special trade links with the European Community complained Thursday that protectionist EC policies have eroded Third World exports to Europe.

The Jamaican foreign minister, Hugh L. Shearer, who heads the African, Caribbean and Pacific group, said on the opening day of negotiations for a new agreement that the EC has not honored principal provisions of its economic undertakings with the developing world including "balanced and effective joint decision-making."

The EC and African, Caribbean and Pacific nations are linked by a multibillion dollar, five-year trade and aid plan, known as the Lomé 2 convention, that will expire next year. The agreement links EC nations with many of their former colonies.

Morocco, Egypt Agree to Restore Ties

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — King Hassan II of Morocco and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt have agreed "in principle" to resume diplomatic relations, sources said Thursday. Ties were severed when Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The sources said no date had been fixed for the resumption of relations nor was it certain that the agreement would be mentioned in the communiqué to be published Friday at the end of Mr. Mubarak's four-day official visit to Morocco.

All Arab states except Oman, Sudan and Somalia ended relations with Egypt because of its treaty with Israel. Mr. Mubarak and King Hassan also reviewed moves to end Egypt's suspension from the Arab League, the sources said.

Seoul Proposes Meeting With North

SEOUL (Reuters) — The South Korean government proposed Thursday a meeting with North Korean officials and said it would give them Seoul's response to a Northern offer of peace talks. The two sides have not met in four years.

A government announcement said two officials would travel Friday to the border village of Pungmuni to deliver a message from Prime Minister Chin Ie Chong to his newly appointed northern counterpart, Kang Sung San.

North Korea proposed last month that tripartite peace talks be held between the United States and the two Koreas, including South Korea for the first time in such discussions. South Korea rejected this, calling instead for direct talks between the two nations.

Jobless Fund Plan Signed in France

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government, labor unions and employers have agreed on new ways to finance unemployment benefits and pay off a deficit of 18 billion francs (\$2.1 billion) on a national unemployment insurance plan, the Ministry of Social Affairs announced Thursday.

The agreement signed Thursday calls for the government to pay directly to employees who retire early, to unemployed workers in training programs and to jobless persons excluded from the insurance plan.

The general unemployment fund, financed by contributions from workers and employers, will continue to provide benefits to laid-off workers and to those who resign for valid reasons, the ministry said. The government will lend the fund 6 billion francs, and banks have agreed to consolidate the fund's debt of 12 billion francs into a six-year loan at 11 percent, the ministry added.

Panel Assails Watt Coal Leasing Plan

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Interior Department's coal leasing program was mismanaged under James G. Watt when he was interior secretary, a federal commission has found. The panel suggested that the government did not receive fair value for the coal it sold.

The Commission on Fair Market Value Policy for Federal Coal Leasing said that the leasing program under Mr. Watt was "deficient in all of its functions," the commission chairman, David F. Linowes, said after its final session Wednesday.

Mr. Linowes said that the evidence gathered by the commission, which Mr. Watt named at the direction of Congress showed that the administrator of the leasing program "had acted unwisely and had made significant decisions involving many millions of taxpayers' dollars with significant impact on the environment without adequate documentation."

The report called for further investigation by the secretary of the interior and "perhaps" by the Justice Department, of circumstances surrounding the 1982 sale of coal-mining rights on public land in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming, North Dakota and Montana, the largest such federal sale in history.

For the Record

King Juan Carlos I of Spain plans a state visit to the Soviet Union in July. Juan Carlos restored diplomatic relations with Moscow in 1977 after a break of 37 years during the Franco era. (Reuters)

The Polish zloty has been devalued by 28 percent against the currencies of the members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance for travel purposes, but it was left unchanged for trade. (AP)

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson was declared eligible for federal matching funds Thursday, and the Federal Election Commission instructed the U.S. Treasury to release \$100,000 to his presidential campaign. (AP)

West Berlin's House of Deputies elected Eberhard Diepgen, who was unopposed, as the city's mayor Thursday to replace Richard von Weizsaecker, who resigned to run for president of West Germany, also unopposed. Mr. Diepgen, 42, a lawyer, is chairman of the Christian Democratic Party. (Reuters)

Andropov, Despite Illness, Is Still Figure of Authority

(Continued from Page 1)

delay that Indian officials said was due to "domestic reasons" in the Soviet Union.

Most Russians seem unaware that anything may be wrong. But a politically alert segment of the population, particularly Communist Party members, are aware of the crisis. It is from within the party bureaucracy that Mr. Andropov's program for economic and other changes faces resistance.

Yet even an invisible and ailing leader has been able to strengthen his grip on the main instruments of authority. Changes involve the Politburo, the Central Committee and regional leaders.

With the addition of two new members, Mr. Andropov commands a clear majority on the Politburo. About one-third of regional party secretaries have been replaced. Most of these 47 persons will get the right to vote in the next Central Committee plenum.

Despite these changes, Mr. Andropov's policies are slowly being put into practice.

By all accounts, the country is being run by a group of Politburo members led by Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister. The group handles issues directly while Mr. Andropov was seriously ill and now have daily consultations with him.

Marshal Ustinov last week indefinitely postponed a trip to India, a decision that was likely to be the result of a compromise between the two men.

Western analysts say such a compromise was likely. In foreign affairs, there are no basic disagreements over strategic policy vis-a-vis the United States.

Igor Andropov, son of the Soviet leader and a senior delegate at the European security conference, has left Stockholm. A Western delegation said Thursday, United Press International reported that Mr. Andropov had left for Moscow before the end of Tuesday morning's session.

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Helen Drew

Washington Post Service

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Democrats Interrupt Talks on Deficit Until Pentagon Funds Are Cut

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats have ruled out further bipartisan meetings on the budget deficit until the administration outlines "specific areas of the Pentagon budget which it is willing to cut."

The Democratic ultimate occurred after a two-hour session Wednesday in which presidential aides suggested spending cuts and tax increases amounting to \$30 billion over three years. The Democrats ridiculed the proposal as "penny ante."

The only important decision made was to preserve Social Security from spending cuts, a gesture that underscored the political sensitivity of the talks but accomplished nothing in the way of budget savings.

The schedule for future meetings was in doubt Wednesday night as the Democrats attempted to gain control of the negotiating agenda by demanding prompt consideration of substantial cuts in the administration's military buildup. President Ronald Reagan has vowed to continue the buildup.

"The next meeting will be on defense or there won't be a next meeting," said Christopher Matthews, a spokesman for the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, after House and Senate Democratic leaders met and agreed to insist that the next meeting be devoted to military matters.

The Senate minority leader,



Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, issued a statement saying no further meetings would be scheduled unless "the administration submits to us 48 hours in advance specific areas of the Pentagon budget which it is willing to cut."

Senator Byrd also said the Democrats would insist on waiting until after the Congressional Budget Office completes an analysis of Mr. Reagan's budget. The analysis is expected Feb. 22.

The point was underscored Thursday when the House majority leader, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, sent a letter to the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker III, requesting that the next negotiating session "be devoted exclusively to discovering and agreeing upon ways in which the runaway growth in military spending can be reduced by at least \$100 billion over this time frame" of three years. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Wright has proposed a "stretch-out," or delay, in weapons procurement, military construction and related aspects of the military budget. Mr. Wright and Mr. O'Neill said this would save at least \$100 billion over three years.

White House officials reportedly agreed to examine the proposal, but there was no indication whether they would agree to the Democrats' other demands.

The talks stemmed from a proposal by Mr. Reagan in his State of the Union address two weeks ago

for bipartisanship negotiations to reduce budget deficits that are expected to hover around \$180 billion for the next few years and soar to \$300 billion or beyond by the end of the decade.

Democrats agreed to participate but have been wary of the talks as a political trap to eliminate deficits as an issue in the presidential campaign.

Democrats dismissed the White House proposals as mainly items that were included in Mr. Reagan's budget or in legislation that is pending before the House and Senate.

Nearly all the items fall in those categories, except for \$25 billion in unspecified "defense and non-defense appropriations savings via the Grace Commission," a reference to the presidential commission that recently outlined billions of dollar possible economies for the government.

Executives Assure a Pentagon Panel Press Respects Military Secrets in War

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Executives of seven of the largest U.S. news organizations, in testimony before a Pentagon panel, said repeatedly that the press could be trusted to keep military secrets and that the government had a responsibility to inform the public through the press.

The testimony Wednesday was unusual not because of its message but because it was given by news organizations that have in the past hesitated to detail their procedures for covering events. "We have never testified before anyone," said a witness, Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post.

The panel was created after the invasion of Grenada, when military commanders, supported by the secretary of defense and the White House, barred reporters from the first two days of combat. The press and other groups protested the curbs and the panel was formed to draft principles or guidelines for combat coverage.

The Pentagon group, made up of

eight military representatives and six former journalists, has already agreed that reporters should be given access to military engagements "to the maximum degree possible consistent with the security of the mission and the safety of troops."

The news executives applauded that as a needed affirmation of a principle that they said commanders must accept and practice. They said there was no need for detailed and possibly confusing or inflexible new rules because traditional principles of broad press access to combat zones and to military information had worked well.

Seymour Topping, managing editor of The New York Times, said: "The common-sense application of these principles to diverse military situations will continue to assure security while respecting the right of the public to be informed. Experienced military public affairs officers know how to cope with the specific problems that will arise."

Mr. Topping said The Times' primary responsibility was to cover an event "comprehensively, intelligently and objectively to meet the needs of readers to have information." That responsibility does not preclude respect for national security.

All said that when space for reporters was limited, the public's need for information could be filled temporarily by creating pools, reporting arrangements in which a handful of correspondents cover an event and later share their notes with other news organizations.

Shuttle's Failure Boosts Europe's Ariane Rocket

The Associated Press

PARIS — One group of scientists is not surprised or overly sorry the U.S. space shuttle has lost two satellites worth \$105 million. They are the men and women who make and market the rival European rocket booster, Ariane.

"A failure in outer space affects everyone, so it is wrong to say we are jubilant," said Frédéric D'Allest, president of ArianeSpace, which sells use of the booster built by the 11-nation European Space Agency. "But this makes three disasters for the space shuttle against only two for Ariane."

Two satellites carried aboard Challenger earlier this week, Palapa B-2 and Westar-6, were declared losses after their rocket boosters failed to put them into the proper orbit. Another satellite, TRDS, was launched from Challenger's sister ship, Columbia, last year but was months late because it mangled into its correct slot.

"In three instances, the shuttle has now been unable to put valuable satellites into orbit," Mr. D'Allest said Wednesday.

The commercial effect of Challenger's failures "is too early to predict," Mr. D'Allest said. But he said it could have an important

impact on the European share of the 250 telecommunications and data-transmission satellites the European Space Agency estimates will be launched this decade.

Since Ariane's 1979 maiden launch from Kourou, French Guiana, two missions have been aborted, resulting in the loss of four satellites, including Marcs-A and Siro-2. That track record, Mr. D'Allest said in an interview, proves that an expendable rocket like Ariane is still the surest way to put objects in geostationary orbit.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttle goes only into low orbit, from which satellites must then be boosted by rockets to an altitude of 20,000 miles (32,250 kilometers).

Ariane, like classic U.S. rockets, puts the satellite directly into high orbit by dumping its payload once it reaches the correct height.

The shuttle depends on delicate rocket systems to insert the satellite at the correct perigee, and these reduce greatly the system's dependability, Mr. D'Allest said. On the other hand, Ariane has a very precise inertial guidance system to put the satellite exactly where it should go.

Ironically, one of the satellites

that went astray after being carried aloft by Challenger, Westar-6, had been ticketed to ride into orbit next month aboard Ariane until Western Union canceled the contract.

"They were concerned we would not be able to meet the deadline and might have additional technical problems," Mr. D'Allest said.

Colonel Stewart later simulated a satellite-refueling operation.

The fueling exercise was a step toward routine refueling of orbiting spacecraft, which could add years to the usefulness of some satellites.

The eight-day mission is scheduled to end at dawn Saturday with the first shuttle landing at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

(Continued from Page 1) and Space Administration in Houston said the mechanical boom would be easy to repair. He said there are also two spare arms.

Thursday, a foot restraint floated out of the shuttle's cargo bay and was moving away from the

shuttle when Captain McCandless went to the tail, reached out and captured it. He was not on his safety line.

Captain McCandless had help from Vance D. Brand, the mission commander, who gently steered the Challenger toward the restraint.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

After an Earnest Effort

As President Reagan backs out of the Last Chance Saloon that is Lebanon, guns blazing, there is a natural tendency for Washington to wonder if something large has been lost in American credibility and in American standing in the Middle East as a whole. After all, did not the Reagan administration, in the course of mustering popular support for its policy and repelling attacks upon it, insist that Lebanon was a "vital interest" and that the effects of failure there would be felt around the world?

Certainly, the spectacle of a U.S.-supported government being humbled by Soviet-supported forces is there for all to see. Neither the countries that rely on America nor those tempted to challenge forces relying on it can fail to take the somber results in Lebanon into their future calculations. It is not the administration's or the country's finest hour.

Things are bad enough without Americans talking themselves into believing they may be greatly worse. To go on from Lebanon and conclude that the U.S. position elsewhere in the region faces almost certain disaster is extreme. The near collapse of Amin Gemayel may yet have dire consequences beyond Lebanon, but this is not a foregone conclusion. Without exception, the countries of the region — even those that hoped Washington would somehow find a way to hold the pieces together — were fully aware of the difficulties in carrying out that mission. Among those who know Lebanon best, the place is considered one of a kind, a snake pit. And many are in a damage-limiting frame of mind now.

In Washington the possibility is being raised of a surging Syria possibly coming into confrontation with an Israel rendered newly grim. But Syria, well on the way to having its dominance in Lebanon confirmed, has not on that account lost the fundamental caution and enforced respect that have guided its attitude and inhibited its actions toward Israel for the past 10 years. For their part, the Israelis were already deeply immersed in the project of cut-

tting their ambitions and losses in Lebanon and preparing the local arrangements necessary for the security of their northern frontier.

We are not saying the confidence of others in Washington has been unaffected by events in Lebanon. While many people in the Middle East are aware of the Gemayel government's failings, they also believe that U.S. diplomacy never had a good grasp of the strategic and political fundamentals and that it made its own contribution to Lebanon's distress. Still, most countries of the region had already begun to write off the prospects for a U.S. diplomatic success in Lebanon. It is an echo chamber, but not a place that in itself affects the regional balance of power.

The thought is current that some kind of dramatic stroke is necessary for America to salvage its position and prestige. We cannot think of more befuddled counsel. What is needed is just the opposite of a dramatic stroke, which exists anyway, only in imagination. America needs undramatic steadiness in the Middle East — and steadiness is the key word. That is what has been missing.

America needs to show that it can embrace reasonable goals — cutting out Syria and trying to anoint a Pax Americana in Lebanon was not such a goal — and that it can pursue them diligently and intelligently and consistently over a period of time. It cannot lurch in and out of a professed priority concern for the Israeli-Palestinian relationship, for instance, and expect to be taken seriously by any side.

Whatever happens in Lebanon from here on in — and some surprises could yet be in store — the United States will retain important interests and worthy if sometimes exasperating friends in the region. Most of these friends will understand that the Reagan administration made an earnest effort in a difficult place. They will not understand if the United States fails to show a more sober respect for regional realities the next time around.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

How Much for Defense?

The best defense, in terms of budget and quality, results from the best offense — and that, thankfully, is what the 1985 Reagan defense spending plan is getting from Congress. In the teeth of an immense federal deficit, Mr. Reagan asks for an immense increase in military spending. He seeks \$305 billion in budget authority for 1985 and beyond, a 13-percent increase even after adjusting for inflation. But he has been abandoned by Republican congressional leaders concerned about the deficit. The debate now promises to center on a compromise 7-percent increase suggested by Senator Pete Domenici, the Republican chairman of the Budget Committee, who is well regarded by Budget Director David Stockman.

In any case, "How much?" is less important than "For what?" For three years, instead of imposing a coherent overall defense strategy, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has done little more than staple together the wish lists of the four services. As a result the service heads have duplicated means and moved to acquire hardware more rapidly than the ability to use it. Often they have prepared for the wrong war in the wrong place.

For instance, the navy is getting 15 supercarriers, better suited for fighting World War II again than some modern war. The Soviet Union has no supercarriers. For these vulnerable 90,000-ton behemoths to engage Soviet land-based aircraft in order to attack Soviet ballistic missile submarines near Murmansk would be suicidal. Yet that role is advanced to justify spending \$7.3 billion for more carriers.

The air force is pushing ahead with two intercontinental missiles, two strategic nuclear bombs and two air-launched cruise missiles. The army, meanwhile, is being shortchanged.

Four years after Afghanistan and 10 years after the oil embargo, the Pentagon is finally

moving away from focusing so completely on the notion that the next war will be in Europe. But neither the two light divisions now to be prepared for the deserts of the Gulf region nor the heavy divisions that might be needed in Europe could be transported in time. Orders for the necessary jet transports and ships are not getting the priority that the services give to more glamorous weaponry.

By swamping over turf, the army and the air force are also delaying production of new high-tech conventional weapons for Europe that could make early use of nuclear weapons avoidable. Room must be made for these expensive arms. That means cancellation, now, of less essential weapons systems. Otherwise the United States will face heavy new deficit spending — or a return to the damaging old expedients of cutting back on operations, maintenance, training and readiness.

Restricting the air force and the navy to one new tactical fighter each instead of two could save \$25 billion, says William Kaufmann, an analyst at the Brookings Institution.

Similar savings could be achieved by canceling the MX missile while proceeding with the Midgetman, canceling the B-1 bomber in favor of the Stealth, canceling the Trident-2 missile while continuing Trident-1, and dropping a new guided-missile destroyer while continuing with the Aegis cruiser. One and maybe two of the three nuclear supercarriers on order can still be halted profitably, along with aircraft and escort ships. The lifetime saving would be about \$72 billion per carrier battle group.

All such cancellations could save \$200 billion over the lifetime of the projects, Mr. Kaufmann says. That is a lot of money that can be better spent for other things, including — especially — national defense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Courage and Comedy in Space

To lose one satellite, gentlemen, may be regarded as a misfortune; to lose both looks like carelessness. To say nothing of the trial balloon which burst while being inflated. The bemused but undefeated astronauts are to be congratulated with special warmth in the circumstances for attempting the first cordless walk in space during a mission which will otherwise be remembered for its observance of Murphy's Law (to use its polite name) rather than the laws of physics normally held to govern such ventures. Nor is it the fault of its gallant crew that the shuttle Challenger has achieved the distinction of introducing the bananas skin to outer space.

The incredulity which has greeted Challenger's misfortunes is a backhanded compliment to the American space program of which, despite a number of different setbacks, we have come to expect perfection as routine.

— The Guardian (London).

With their rucksacks on their backs, one after the other, two American astronauts go on man's first space hike. However well trained, McCandless and Stewart carried with them an uncoordinated psychological burden. They had to beat a jinx. Two communications satellites have become space garbage. A marker balloon went kaput. They did it. And proved that it takes more than a squirt of nitrogen gas to transmute science fiction into fact. It takes a generous measure of "the right stuff" as well.

— The Daily Mail (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Spain Relives Its Loss of Cuba
MADRID — In consequence of the noisy debate [on Feb. 4] in the Chamber of Deputies, in which a Deputy, Señor Macia, uttered the word "cowardice" while Señor Moret was speaking of Spain's past grandeur, Madrid papers announced the publication of documents dealing with the preliminaries to the peace treaty between America and Spain. Two of the papers [on Feb. 9] print those documents, which consist of cablegrams exchanged between General Blanco, then Governor of Cuba, and the Spanish Government. In some of these cablegrams the surrender of the Spanish troops in Cuba was advised, as it was feared that the Americans would blockade the island and take possession of Puerto Rico.

1934: Strict Market Bill Is Proposed
WASHINGTON — Following a presidential message to Congress [on Feb. 8], a bill for strict supervision and regulation of the stock and commodity markets, designed to make the exchanges a medium for investment rather than speculation, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Duncan A. Fletcher, chairman of the banking and currency committee. The measure, which follows the President's recommendations asking for drastic legislation, imposes restrictions on trading and goes as far as making it a criminal offense with a \$25,000 fine and ten years in prison for the dissemination of any false information or manipulation of the market, with the exchange liable to a \$500,000 fine for failing to curb such actions.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1984

Two Critiques of Reagan's Record in Lebanon

This Is 'Standing Tall'?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — This is "standing tall." Even with a formidable fleet within sight offshore, the United States has proved unable to defend a coastal city.

Six days after President Reagan said that the survival of Lebanon, of Middle East peace prospects and of American credibility depended on the continued American presence in Lebanon, he made clear that the presence will be ended more quickly than had been hoped for by sponsors of the congressional resolutions so vehemently opposed.

Congress hindered formulation of a forceful policy, but this is not a case of Congress compelling the executive. America has been driven from Lebanon, and perhaps effectively

mission is to destroy forces shelling Beirut. Syrian and other forces have 48 hours to move back out of range. After that, the buffer zone around the capital will be a free-fire zone.

That would not have been mere retaliation for the attack on the marines. Retaliation is a spasm, what was needed was a strategy.

A fascinating aspect of this episode is that the State Department has been more hardened than the Pentagon about the need to back diplomacy with force. A myth about contemporary America is that the military is itching to use force. But in the councils of government a large peacetime military bureaucracy usually is a voice against activism.

Bureaucracies generally are voices against anything outside bureaucratic patterns. Regarding Lebanon, the Pentagon's strategy — moving offshore — has prevailed.

Given the public and congressional mood, and the Reagan administration's inability or disinclination to alter that mood, the strategy may be necessary. But it should be interesting to hear the administration defend its defense budget, which seems somewhat large for a regional power, and disproportionate to America's political will and strategy.

Now, consider. If you are an enemy of the United States in, say, the Gulf region or, for that matter, Central America, are you not exhilarated by developments in Lebanon?

Are they not fresh evidence of a familiar axiom — that it is more dangerous to be America's friend than its enemy?

If you are a Saudi leader, you are going to be especially generous with this year's subsidy to Syria. If you are King Hussein, there is now one controlling fact: Your hostile neighbor to the north has shoved the United States west.

When the moment came to announce that the marines would in fact be withdrawn, there was another display of the true Reagan character. He flew off for a little holiday and left to a press handout to announce the withdrawal — that a week earlier he had said would mean "a pretty disastrous result for us worldwide."

The man who planned the invasion, General Ariel Sharon, thought he could drive the

A Presidency of Failure

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Is there anything in the recent history of American foreign policy to equal the sheer concentrated folly of Ronald Reagan's performance in Lebanon? To that complicated problem he has brought ignorance, ineptitude, self-delusion and purposeless militarism. The result is disaster — and he shows no signs of learning from it.

In a Wall Street Journal interview last week President Reagan was asked about Speaker

POL out and remake Lebanon into a unitary state, friendly to Israel, under the control of a Maronite Christian minority. It was a wild delusion that no one the least familiar with that difficult country could have believed. But Ronald Reagan did — or acted as if he did.

In September 1982, when Amin Gemayel became president in shattered Beirut, there was a window of opportunity to lift the seeds of Lebanon into a government. Mr. Gemayel was popular with Moslems then. The problem was to work out a power-sharing formula to give them a sense of fairness in the system.

American support to that end was crucial. Mr. Gemayel needed help with the hardliners among his own people, the Phalange, who wanted to yield nothing to the Moslems. He needed American help in talking to the Syrians, who had to be a factor in any Lebanese settlement. But Mr. Reagan and his diplomats, at that moment of opportunity, supplied no leadership for the essential step of power-sharing. They ignored Syria entirely, a fatal mistake because above all the Syrians are known to insist on being consulted when their interests are involved.

Instead the United States devoted its political resources to getting an agreement between Mr. Gemayel and Israel. It assumed everyone that Syria would withdraw from Lebanon if Israel did — a preposterous assurance.

The Israeli-Lebanese agreement signed last May 17 was denounced by Syria and some Lebanese as an improper political reward to Israel for the invasion. It had the effect of sharpening the internal tensions.

The invasion also had an extraordinary unintended effect on the sectarian politics of Lebanon. The Shiite Moslems, the largest population group, had long been the weakest politically. Now many Shites were pushed north to Beirut by the invasion; others, remaining in the south, clashed with the occupying Israeli forces. The result was to radicalize the Shites, to make them more insistent on a prominent role in Lebanese politics and more susceptible to the revolutionary influence of Ayatollah Khomeini.

To the end, Mr. Reagan and his people ignored those realities. He talked about Lebanon as if it were an East-West battlefield instead of a sectarian morass. He pressed the Israelis to hold their lines even as they knew better. His rigid words encouraged the hard men behind Amin Gemayel. His bravado last week about holding fast probably encouraged them to their fatal mistake: having the Lebanese army attack Shiite neighborhoods. Disintegration of the army followed.

There are still ways for America to be useful in Lebanon: politically, not through the fantasy of change-by-military force. Druse and Shiite leaders can be talked to; they are still demanding only a share, not all power.

But it is little use thinking about such possibilities while Ronald Reagan is president. His idea of American influence is to have the battleship New Jersey fire its guns into the mountain villages of Lebanon. There can be no reasonable American policy under a rigid, ignorant, irresponsible president.

The New York Times

Mix-Up in Afghanistan: A Conflict With More Than Two Sides

By William Pfaff

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The

mujahidin crowd around any American visitor to an Afghan refugee camp with reproaches for their lack of advanced weapons and Western support. They are ardent, dramatic. They make a powerful impression because their cause is simple and direct. This can reassure the visitor. Here is anti-Sovietism without complications, validation of what President Ronald Reagan has always said about the "evil empire."

To Americans — to most Westerners — these Afghans are conveniently without a history. Exactly that helped bring about the Soviet invasion of December 1979. The United States ignored the slow extension of Soviet influence in Afghanistan in the 1960s and early 1970s, and the coups of 1973 and 1978. The calamitous political

reversal that followed is a geopolitical accident. It is not a moral alliance, however regrettable that may be for both. One is reminded in several ways of another tribal revolt with exalted aims nearly 70 years ago. America is playing Lawrence of Arabia to this Afghan tragedy, urging Afghans on to a larger betrayal.

Their essential problem is one the whole Islamic world faces. A choice is to be made between some form of modern secular society or somehow reinterpreting and revivifying Islam's own tradition in a way that allows it to compete with Europe — with both Europe and with the United States. This is what the

United States has been bringing to the rest of Asia. One should ask who really is on what side.

Tribal Afghanistan is a very old and coherent form of traditional society, "ightly woven, so beautiful and symmetrical like a swallow's nest," as Lawrence Durrell once put it, being picked apart and unraveled by con-

temporary forces much wider than those the Soviet Union deploys. It is resisting a modernity of which the United States, not the U.S.S.R., is by far the most powerful agent, and which promises for these Afghans, and others like them, disintegration, alienation, the end of the West's own wars of religion.

The alliance of aims between mujahidin and Americans is a geopolitical accident. It is not a moral alliance, however regrettable that may be for both. One is reminded in several ways of another tribal revolt with exalted aims nearly 70 years ago. America is playing Lawrence of Arabia to this Afghan tragedy, urging Afghans on to a larger betrayal.

Their essential problem is one the whole Islamic world faces. A choice is to be made between some form of modern secular society or somehow reinterpreting and revivifying Islam's own tradition in a way that allows it to compete with Europe — with both Europe and with the United States. This is what the

United States has been bringing to the rest of Asia. One should ask who really is on what side.

Nothing of the sort has come from the PLO. More sophisticated methods of putting Israel on the defensive, yes, but no genuine peacemaking. When and if the real thing comes, we are confident Israel will be ready.

KENNETH J. BAIKIN,
National Chairman,
Anti-Defamation League
of B'nai B'rith,
New York

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Syrian Protectorate

Regarding the opinion column "Toward Disengagement From Lebanon" (IHT, Jan. 12) by Dominique Moïsi:

I one wonders how and why Mr. Moïsi came to the conclusion that "for the Western powers the only face-saving solution may be the de facto recognition of the right of Syria to a virtual protectorate over its smaller neighbor."

Should a long-term policy depend primarily on a face-saving factor? Is it the West seeking self-justification for turning its back on Lebanon?

Is it true that the French casualties in Lebanon, as well as civilian deaths in France, are

WEEKEND

February 10, 1984

Page 5

Bob Swaim: An Outsider Inside French Movies

by Amy Hollowell

PARIS — It's obvious who is in charge here. Bob Swaim, in dark glasses and brown leather flight jacket, looks the part. He hops up behind the camera, motions here and there, calls out in French (accented by a light touch of American) to do this and that.

No problem, everybody goes about his business as directed. Despite the biting winter wind, Johnny Hallyday, the French rock star, moves through the scene again as requested, happy, he says, to be working with Swaim because "he is so good."

"This is rare for a feature film director," says Swaim of his role as director of Hallyday's two rock videos. "But I'm doing it to stay well, fresh. I think that's important for a filmmaker."

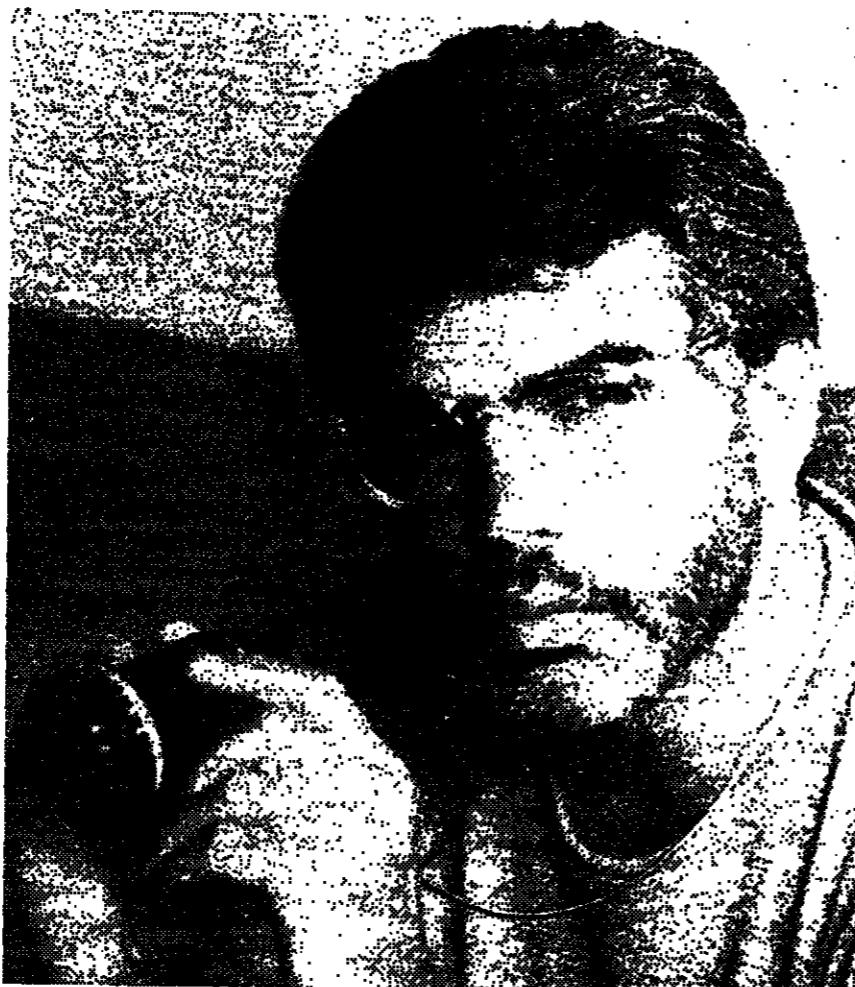
One of the videos is an English translation of a French song by Alain Bashung, "Casualty of Love," which Swaim hopes will bring Hallyday to U.S. audiences through the American rock video cable network, MTV. The other is intended for European distribution, a French rock 'n' roll "retro" song, "Mon Petit Loup." This double-barreled, bilingual project, with sights on two distinct cultures, is quintessential Swaim, himself straddling the Atlantic, while moving to the forefront of international commercial filmmaking.

An American critic called Swaim's 1983 police thriller, "La Balance," "The French Connection with a brain." A big hit in New York, "La Balance" was second only to "E.T." in French box-office receipts last year and swept the French César awards, winning best film, best actor (Philippe Léotard) and best actress (Nathalie Baye). It was Swaim's second feature film and its success surprised everyone, not least of all Swaim.

"I was the dark horse, perpetually 'young and promising,'" he says.

His first film, "La Nuit de Saint-Germain-des-Prés" (1977), despite critical acclaim, was a box-office failure. Portraying the Left Bank in the 1950s, the film was the "past" segment in Swaim's trilogy of Paris nightife. "La Balance" portrayed the present, and his next film, "Peep Show," will represent the future.

Swaim, 40 years old, is a big man with a



Bob Swaim.

closely cropped beard and a rolling-waggle walk. He speaks softly and is timid by his own definition. As an American in Paris, he may be a foreigner, but he is hardly a stranger, having lived and worked here for 18 years.

"I sometimes think I'm more French than the French," he says. "In both the U.S. and

France, I have an inside sense but an outside view. I can seize the little everyday things that natives in either country can't see."

This vision, as Swaim calls it, this blending of cultures into a new, homogenous way of looking at things, sets Swaim apart from other filmmakers of his generation. He says he is

thankful that his film career developed independently of what he terms the American mainstream, asserting that he was not jaded by the upheaval of American society during the 1960s.

"La Balance," which he believes has American pacing and French sensitivity, is a film about a prostitute (Baye) and her lover (Léotard) ensnared in a stoolie-pigeon scheme contrived by a policeman (Richard Berry) who cannot function without them. The characters are simple people trapped by their human weaknesses. After all, Swaim says, the real source of film is people, and he believes that too often French directors forget that.

All these references to other films? We don't remember the lighting or the shadows in a particular film. We remember the Cary Grant character in that scene with the Katharine Hepburn character. That's who we identify with, the people."

So Swaim doesn't take taxis — he rides the subway, rubs elbows with everyone else out there. "To make films, I need to get the texture of life."

Growing up in suburban Los Angeles in the 1950s, Swaim spent his Saturday afternoons at the movies. A child of the times, he was weaned on rock 'n' roll, comic books and B-movies but was contemptuous of Hollywood and "the business," longing to escape southern California. He had dreams of writing poetry in San Francisco like Gary Snyder or vagabonding and writing in Europe like Hemingway and Henry Miller.

"But I couldn't have done any of that. I was just a middle-class kid from the San Fernando Valley," he recalls. Instead, he studied anthropology at the University of California at Northridge, and after earning his bachelor's degree in 1965, came to Paris to do graduate work with Claude Lévi-Strauss. He lived in an unheated maid's room, soon discovering that for a franc a day he could have a warm seat in the Cinémathèque next door, watching films from noon to midnight.

With nothing more than a casual viewer's knowledge, Swaim at first did not care what was on the screen. Before long, he began to recognize directing styles, noting a film for its maker rather than for its star. He became, he says now, a film buff. The following fall, he enrolled at the Ecole Nationale de la Photographie.

"I began to understand how much lifestyle is tied to creativity," he says. "I realized that my work was coming directly from the life I was leading. I was not a nice person."

A friend reminded him that he was American, that he could not ignore his American cultural influences. He began reflecting, searching out a subject for another film. When he met a Paris police detective at a party, he was intrigued ("The guy looked like anybody else, like my friends.") and settled in for what became a six-month stint with the Territorial Brigade of the Paris police force. Then, he says, "I just did my thing," and much of "La Balance" came "right off the street and into my photo booth. The story is fiction, but the rest is true."

"Peep Show" will be autobiographical, the story of an expatriate American who falls in love with a girl in a peep show in the old Les Halles market district of Paris. So far, the script, which Swaim is writing, is in French, but if his hope of casting a major American star as the lead comes true, he will not translate, but rewrite, it. He is uncompromising with language, he says, and insisted that "La Balance" have subtitles rather than be dubbed for English-speaking audiences.

"An actor who loses his voice loses his soul," he says.

Swaim says he was amazed by the response of American audiences to "La Balance" as much moved by the sight of crowds lined up at the opening in New York as by winning the César. ("It was a helluva homecoming.") If his first film established him as a filmmaker in France, his second has succeeded in giving him an international reputation, he says. Nonetheless, he is starting again from scratch.

"The celebrity life has nothing to do with filmmaking," Swaim says. "You have to forget all of that or you'll become paralyzed. You have to tell yourself to make a better film than you've just made. "I'm a filmmaker, that's all."

After "Peep Show," which he hopes to start shooting this summer, Swaim plans to make a movie with Hollywood money. While there recently to promote "La Balance," he met with representatives of several studios and is now sorting through their propositions. But moving back to the United States, is out of the picture.

"L.A. is a wasteland. I couldn't imagine living in that Hollywood environment," he says. "Coming out of my air-conditioned house, getting into my air-conditioned car to go to a meeting in an air-conditioned office with people who have air-conditioned minds."

"I think the direction in which I should be moving is producing myself — keep my European base and make a deal with a major American studio. The dollar is at its best since World War II. Americans are going abroad and the whole film business is changing, becoming international. I'm in a great position over here."

For now, he divides his time between an apartment in Paris and his 15th-century country home near Tours, where he can isolate himself to write. He plans to pack up his word processor and hide out there to finish "Peep Show."

"I'm the only filmmaker in France who uses a word processor," Swaim jokes. "Everybody else writes with quill pens."



Stress: It Depends on the Boss

by Daniel Goleman

NEW YORK — Many a boss has been blamed for an ulcer, and many a sympathetic spouse has been praised as a refuge against stress. But new research findings challenge both those stereotypes: A boss can be a crucial defense against stress, while some research suggests that a family's support may make things worse.

The results promise to change the way people perceive the relationship between work, the family and stress.

"The standard view," says Aaron Beck, a psychiatrist who is an expert in treating stress, "is that a strong home base is the haven from which we face a heartless world. But even the best-intentioned family can't offer you the tools to handle work stress that your boss can."

The importance of the new research is that it goes beyond the obvious — that a boss has power over how one feels — to analyzing more specifically the consequences of the boss-employee relationship.

The findings have strong implications for management styles, suggesting that it is not so much the personality of the boss — whether he is a warm or a cold person — that matters, as his approach to his subordinates as they struggle to handle their problems.

In the view of one researcher, Suzanne Kobasa, a psychology professor at the City University of New York Graduate School. "The most helpful boss is one who asks himself, 'How can I make my subordinates feel as effective as I do?' He shouldn't step in to do things for them, but give them the sense that he trusts them to do it well themselves."

Other stress researchers agree. Kenneth Pelletier, a psychologist, says: "The boss is crucial in how much stress his workers feel, and whether their health will suffer. One key is whether he lets them feel in control of their jobs."

Michael Lombardo, a behavioral scientist at the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, North Carolina, describes these approaches as typical of the boss who is most effective in helping employees cope with stress: "He gives his workers the tools to solve their problems, but does not do it for them. It's more helpful to show a hungry man how to use a fishing pole than to give him a fish," Dr. Lombardo says.

The supportive boss shields his workers from irrelevant problems. For example, if a division is about to have a change in top management, a worker does not need to hear about it until it happens.

If a worker is stuck on a problem, the boss can tell him to put it aside for awhile, or pepper him with questions that will force him to think about it in new ways.

Such simple solutions, of course, may not smooth every troubled relationship between boss and worker. Like all human relationships, they are of necessity complex; two particular personalities, or the specifics of a certain job setting, may spawn their unique problems. Moreover, recognizing the power of he supervisor in no way denies the fact that subordinates may have strengths that allow them to succeed on their own even in the face of a blundering boss.

The standard view is that a strong home base is the haven from which we face a heartless world. But even the best-intentioned family can't offer you the tools to handle work stress that your boss can.'

was, of course, not the only important factor. Some people are simply harder than others. The researchers observed that some especially resilient workers have a group of traits in common — including a sense of commitment, a feeling of exercising control over their lives and an enjoyment of challenge.

The most surprising result of the research was that those workers who perceived the bosses as most supportive had the highest rate of stress-related illness. This was true even for those with such assets as a high salary or an important position.

"All organizations repeat the basic family structure," says Harry Levinson, a psychologist and consultant. "Our earliest experiences with our parents are repeated in our subsequent relationships with authority." In his view, the exceptional executive is essentially a parent who helps people grow by increasing their competence.

But employees who, for one reason or another, are unable to find their way into a relationship with their boss that nurtures their own abilities are, he says, "orphans" whose emotional resilience may well be eroded away.

It is likely to retreat from more directly dealing with his troubles at work. He won't walk into his boss's office and ask for help. He'll become increasingly alienated, psychologically, he'll stay home from work."

The researchers, Dr. Kobasa and Mark C. Puccetti, began by investigating why some people seemed to succumb to job-related stress, while others, working under comparable pressures, fared much better.

Kobasa and Puccetti, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, surveyed 170 workers from middle management up, at an Illinois subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The division was a particularly apt site for studying stress, since the telephone company's corporate breakup put the entire management team in turmoil after widespread policy and organizational changes.

Employees who were under considerable stress but felt they had their bosses' support suffered half as much illness in a year as those who believed their bosses were not supportive.

The relationship of the boss to the worker

comes from a study of 357 Defense Department employees, mainly at Air Force bases in the Midwest. The single workplace element that correlated with a higher level of blood serum cholesterol, a major risk factor for heart disease, was having a boss who is too bossy.

According to one of the researchers, William Hendrix, professor of management at Clemson University in South Carolina, "Such a boss is a stickler for the rules, more concerned with details like whether employees are on time than with the larger picture of how productive they are. He goes strictly by the book, not letting employees stretch the rules even if it would be relevant to stress at work."

If a boss with particular skills can be a troubleshooter's best resource, it is still true that a boss with the wrong stuff can damage to the worker's mind and his body.

Graphic evidence for the harm a boss can do comes from a study of 357 Defense Department employees, mainly at Air Force bases in the Midwest. The single workplace element that correlated with a higher level of blood serum cholesterol, a major risk factor for heart disease, was having a boss who is too bossy.

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In the statue itself, copper plates, which have been painted, will be scrubbed down to the original finish. The statue will retain its outside color of green, the result of weathering over the years. In addition, ventilation fans will be installed to cool the statue's interior, where the temperature now often climbs above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Centigrade).

The improvements should double visitor flow to 500 people an hour, the architects estimate.

All the improvements are part of the project to correct serious structural defects by 1986, the centennial of the statue's dedication. The

Overhauling The Statue Of Liberty

WASHINGTON — The nearly two million tourists who annually endure long lines, safety hazards and often-sweltering heat to view the Statue of Liberty will be treated better in the future, according to plans made public this week by the National Park Service.

The statue in New York Harbor is undergoing a \$39-million renovation that will leave the outside virtually unaffected but will make extensive internal changes.

Among the planned renovations are a new glass-enclosed elevator to take tourists to the top of the statue's base, better inside lighting and a complete cleaning of the statue's interior to restore its shiny copper finish.

But tourists intent on viewing the Manhattan skyline from the crown will still face a 151-foot (54-meter) climb up a narrow spiral staircase. Architects considered replacing the staircase with an elevator, but the National Park Service said no.

"People 30 to 40 years after they visit remember the grueling climb and the park service wanted to preserve that," says Richard Seth Hayden, a New York architect working on the project.

The staircase will be improved with a safer handrail. A wire safety cage that blocked the view of the interior will be removed. In addition, rest areas will be enlarged and placed out of the way of other climbers and a small emergency elevator will be installed to aid tourists who become sick during the climb.

Most of the work to improve visitor flow will take place in the 15-story pedestal on which the statue rests on Liberty Island. Architects plan to rip out three floors that block the view inside the pedestal.

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French-American Committee for Restoration of the Statue of Liberty is collecting donations to remodel the 303-foot-high structure, originally a gift of France to the United States.

When the committee was formed in 1981, it was noted that, among other problems, the statue's torch leaked, its right arm holding the torch was weak at the shoulder and its crown

was corroded. Workmen began erecting 300 tons of aluminum scaffolding in January, blocking the view of the statue, which will be closed during some of the renovation — it is not yet known when or for how long. The park around it will remain open.

From Wire Dispatches

The first runner-up, by Barbara Kroll of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania: "The sun oozed over the horizon, shovelled aside the darkness, crept along the greenward and, with sticky fingers, pushed through the castle window, revealing the pillaged princess, hand at throat, crown asunder, gaping in frenzied horror at the sated, sodden amphibian lying beside her, disbelieving the magnitude of the toad's deception, screaming madly, 'You lied!'"

Named second runner-up was an entry by Kenneth Hall of Sumatra, Indonesia. G.E.E. Simon of Am Meisterstein, West Germany, won in the romance category; Richard Winkler of Brighton, England, won in the spy fiction category; and Scott Davis Jones of Sausalito, California, won in the science fiction category.

The science fiction winner was: "The surface of the strange forbidden planet was roughly textured in green, much like cottage cheese gets wavy after the date on the lid."

This year, there will be two general competitions: one for adults and one for students up to high school age.

Contestants must submit their original sentence typed on a 3-by-5-inch (7.5 centimeter by 13 centimeter) card, with their name, address and telephone number on the reverse side. Entries should be addressed to the Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest, Scott Rice, Professor of English, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192, U.S.A.

What Rice describes as an "undistinguished panel of judges" from the university's faculty will select the winner.

United Press International



It Was a Dark and Stormy Contest

SAN JOSE, California — Scott Rice, a professor of English who collects inelegant sentences, is seeking entries to his third annual Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest of bad writing. The deadline is April 15.

"You write something people are supposed to laugh at," Rice says.

Olives



Enjoying a Flutter in London

by Walter Goodman

LONDON — At 10:05 P.M. on a Monday, 20 minutes after checking in at our hotel to begin a week's stay in London, my wife and I presented ourselves at the closest casino. Our haste was prompted by the requirement that 48 hours must elapse between one's signing up and one's "gaming." Had we waited until the following morning to register, we could not have begun throwing away our pounds until Thursday.

So by 10:08 P.M., for a fee of £1 (about \$2), I was a conditional member of the Village Club in Chelsea, and entitled as well to admission into two affiliated clubs: 48 hours after appearing on their premises, I could bring four guests.

The 48-hour rule, designed to deter the "impulsive gambler," is one of several rules that make Britain's 120 casinos the most tightly regulated in the world. The clubs open at 2 P.M. and close at 4 A.M., except on Sunday mornings, when they close at 2 A.M., presumably to permit punters to get to the church on time.

No local advertising or other "enticement to game" is permitted. A few years ago the now defunct Playboy Club got into trouble with the Gaming Board, Britain's regulatory body, by encouraging hall porters at the classier hotels to steer high rollers its way. The most that a club can legitimately do is put in lights at its entrance the games available within, and many establishments do not stoop to that. The Clermont Club on Berkeley Square is identified only by a plaque discreet enough to serve a Harley Street surgeon.

Your check will not be cashed by a casino unless you have made arrangements in advance, and no credit of any sort can be given — even, as a club manager put it, "to the son of a sheik who wants to play on Monday but will not be getting his monthly draft from poppa till Friday." Evasion of the no-credit rule is what brought down the £16 million-a-year Ladbrooke chain. No alcoholic beverages may be served at the tables, but soft drinks and sandwiches are yours for the asking. Tipping of croupiers and dealers is prohibited, to forestall collusion.

Missing from London's 19 casinos is the clutter-jangle-shriek of the slot machines and their devotees. Only two slots are permitted to a club, and the fanciest clubs choose to do without. "The noise might disturb our clientele," explained a spokesman for the Clermont.

Alas, the most inviting of London's West End casinos issue no invitation to the visitor unless he comes with a reputation as a high roller. Most of the members of the "upmarket" clubs like Crookfords, which claims to be the oldest casino in London, the Clermont and the Ritz are from the Middle East, the sort of people who are not put off by a quiet blackjack game in the *salle privée*, where the minimum bet is £100. Thus are petrodollars recycled.

In these clubs, the least you can wager is £10 at blackjack and £5 at roulette, and the proprietors are not much interested in players who are content with that level of action. "We are not looking for new members," said the manager of the Ritz. The Clermont's membership fee of £250 is designed to scare away the passing tourist.

cupied. Several players, it is true, were betting £100 or more a shot and were on their way to losing the annual salary of a London bus driver, but I spotted no thousand-pound chips in play, and there was no sign at the Clermont of the famous £500-a-plaque available to the member who does not like to carry small change. A midnight call at the *salle privée* of the Ritz, where the minimum blackjack bet is £100 (maximum, £2,000), found it empty except for the young dealers. (One thing the high-class, low-class and middle-class clubs have in common are those attractive young women in close-fitting dresses.) We were visiting in the fall and it was explained to me that fall is off-season for the richest gamblers; business is heaviest in the summer, when no one who is but the gambling.

When I dropped by to make membership inquiries at the Rendezvous Club in the Hilton, the man at the desk gave me a practiced up-and-down glance, doubtless noted that my suit did not originate in Savile Row while the bag of socks I was carrying came from Marks & Spencer, and suggested that I would feel more at home at the Sportsman Club on unfashionable Tottenham Court Road, where the membership fee is £3 and the basic bet is £2. "Most of our members here are Arabs," the man explained.

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Iraq's High-Tech, 13th-Century Look

by Mohammed Salam

BAGHDAD — By year's end, a nine-block area of Baghdad will be taken up with office buildings, apartments and a department store — all with the latest technology but with the flavor of Baghdad 1,000 years ago.

The project is the first phase of an ambitious plan to redevelop the Khulafa Street area of Iraq's capital in a way that will evoke life during the Abbasid dynasty, which ruled from 750 to 1258. The capital was begun in 762 under Abu Jaafar al-Mansour, the caliph, or supreme ruler.

Khulafa Street, on the southwestern bank of the Tigris River, was named after a stone minaret that belonged to the caliph's palace mosque about 1,000 years ago. The 100-foot-high (30-meter) minaret still stands beside a dome and several prayer yards built later.

The 30-square-mile project (77-square-kilometer) was designed by the architectural firm of IAC of Boston and the first nine blocks are being built under a \$135-million contract with Energoprojekt of Yugoslavia.

TRAVEL

Rangoon, Dirty and Dignified

by Colin Campbell

RANGOON, Burma — Crowded ferries on the Rangoon River practically vanish behind squalls of rain. The palms go wild. Umbrellas come out — black brolleys for the laity and paper-and-bamboo *hat* for monks. Everybody runs for cover. It's time for tea or sleep, and after a while the sun appears, turning the pavements into mirrors for swirls of pigeons. This is Rangoon in the wet season, from May to October. Veterans call midwinter better — it is dry now and almost brisk at night. But the Burmese capital has its charms even in the rain, which lets up often enough.

They say the pagodas of Pagan in Upper Burma are even more unearthly than Rangoon's Shwe Dagon. But you have to travel to Rangoon to get up north, and Rangoon isn't quite like going to Chicago. It's a crumpling city — nothing physical has changed much since the 1930s — and it brings out the mock-romantic in some visitors. One day in the barrel-vaulted dining room of the old Strand Hotel, a group of youngish Western tourists gathered around a spouting tablecloth to plot their next move. Tibet? The Amazon? Two men wore Panama hats. You got the feeling that they had just seen "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

Cross Strand Road lies the Rangoon River, part of the complicated delta of the Irrawaddy. There are ships moored in the current, and swarms of river craft. Cross-river commuters buy snacks on sticks — bits of meat and fried banana — on the bank.

The only legal way to enter Burma these days is by plane, and the sight below of gray-brown delta floodwaters, streaked and dotted with green, makes a spectacular entrance. Foreigners used to arrive by ship, of course, up the river. Until they finally conquered Burma, British troops arrived by ship three times during the 19th century.

The city's treasure was its rice exports, the largest in the world in colonial days. Much of the rice grew on delta lands that Indian immigrants helped clear; but Indian money-lenders and European mill owners and shippers soon controlled the whole business, and countless Burmese farmers lost their land. Their leaders have been suspicious of foreigners ever since, and Burma today is one of the poorest and most independent countries on the face of the earth.

The Shwe Dagon has been there for a thousand years, yet Rangoon itself is a young city, two centuries old and only a century as Burma's capital. Most of its buildings date from the British raj. The National Museum is the former Bank of India; the building across the street is the former Chartered Bank, and hundreds of useless signsboards ("Triumph," "The Oriental Life Assurance Company Ltd.") are fading away in the rain. They make newcomers feel like archaeologists. The sputtering old cars have the same effect.

The architecture and general layout could be splendid, and some of the residential streets downtown would be among the best-looking anywhere if saved from rot. The railroad administration building is an Oriental-Victorian masterpiece, and everywhere you see towering

shade trees, clipped hedges of green bamboo, saging gates that point off through the weeds toward mossy mansions.

The people, who like to stroll the streets, have endured their troubles with considerable grace. Paul Theroux, in "The Great Railway Bazaar" (not a book that wastes its compliment), describes Rangoon's Burmese as "looking like a royal breed, strikingly handsome in this colliding city," a race of dispossessed princes. Many of these princes also speak English. Though conversations with foreigners are constrained by the uncertainties of dictatorship and a certain cultural reserve, they're curious about the outside world and enjoy explaining their tastes and symbols.

Walk out of the Strand, turn right along Strand Road, and you'll see bureaucrats and street vendors and medicine men with charts of your disorders: there are snake charmers, storefront lawyers, scribes with ancient typewriters, monkeys, legless soldiers, women with their shopping bags — all perfectly urban. The legless soldiers are victims of mountain insurgents. Burma is as violent at the margins as it is law-abiding in Rangoon.

It's a city of small markets and large padoas, a Chinatown, an Indian quarter, a few gigantic markets (such as Scott's) and not much in the way of luxuries. There are diamonds (mostly "Russian diamonds," a dazzling spinoff of zirconium) and real rubies. At the little gold shops west of the Sule Pagoda (the golden spire) buy half a pound of gold and pay for it with a stack of cash. There's an enormous "alternative economy" in Rangoon, and smuggling and its allied enterprises have made some of Burma's socialists rich.

If not in order" is one of the first signs you meet at the Strand. The air-conditioner in room 212 must not have rated its own warning, but, after some hammering with a sledge, the windows to the balcony opened up over the river and a breeze came in; alas, the mosquitoes heard the commotion. They can be very bad. The hotel has spirit, though, and for the equivalent of \$35 you can get a gigantic room.

The same Armenian family (the Sarkiss brothers) who built the Raffles in Singapore and the E & O in Penang, built the Strand as well. The polished wooden staircase, the banisters like rails on yachts, Doric columns in the bar — they show what the place looked like before the flowered carpets went to seed and the walls were painted such blues and yellows that they make you wonder if you have malaria yet.

At one of Rangoon's last parties under the old order — on Dec. 6, 1941, the Saturday of the Governor's Cup — "a dance and cabaret at the Strand Hotel packed the floor of the large ballroom," wrote E.C. Foucar. "A practice blackout in the city required every window to be tightly shut, and the resultant fog was horrible, but nobody minded it." At one point that night, before the news of Pearl Harbor reached Burma, a singer tossed up her skirt to reveal a Union Jack on the seat of her pants. "How we cheered!"

There's no such bawdiness in Rangoon now

— it's all illegal — but the Strand does put on wedding parties and semi-official banquets for the new upper classes, including many army officers. You can sit in the lobby and watch them enter. To get into the bar of the government-owned hotel, a Burmese male needs to carry a traditional Burmese jacket, which he can rent outside the door.

It's a funny, quiet proper city, full of dirt and dignity, and in the middle of all this gleaming between gray buildings, leaping over the tallest trees — stands the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, a golden spire on a golden bell. Its perfection haunts Rangoon's decrepitude. The pagoda rises on a hill north of the heart of town, and to reach its roots you climb one of several covered stairways, all of them gloomy but all lined with shops selling gold leaf, pictures and local souvenirs.

You emerge from one of these stairways onto a 14-acre (5.6-hectare) marble terrace. What seem like hundreds of lesser pagodas and pavilions surround the platform, and other spires crowd up against the monument at the center. Leopards, elephants, demigods, ogres and Buddhas stand around in glittering profusion. The sense of space and opulence, like the flying pigeons and the golden lions, remind you of Canaletto's Venice. Except that the women's cheeks are powdered as if with white wash from a brush, and everything else is strangely different.

The most expensive hotel in Rangoon is the Inya Lake, which was built by the Russians. The most interesting night at the Inya Lake was the time a neighbor, none other than Burma's leader, General Ne Win, came storming in and told a noisy band to shut up. Rangoon's night life has been quiet since. The hotel is decent, dull and too far from town, and there are occasional reports of rats. Rates for a double room start at \$25.

Other hotels include the British-era Strand (335), which is noble, friendly and frayed; the Kandawgyi (\$16.50), a converted pier on the Royal Lake that used to be the British Boat Club, and the President (\$11), a sort of downtown motel.

The guidebooks say that the Bamboo House, at 3 Thapay Nyi Street, serves real Burmese food instead of Chinese or Indian who get almost everywhere else. But the menu is Chinese and the waiters are Indian. Get there before dark (Rangoon's restaurants close at 9 or 10 P.M.) and you can sit with Mandalay beer and contemplate the small jungle outside unglazed windows. The food is expensive — \$15 a person if you eat too much — but the best I ate in Rangoon. Try the fish head soup.

There are surprisingly few antiques for sale in Rangoon, and much of Burma's best is smuggled to Bangkok, where prices are high. But I recommend Madame Thair's at 22 Edward Street. Her goods aren't very old but she has pretty Shan and Burmese lacquerware and a lot of copperwork and carved teak.

Madame Thair herself is likely to sit around the back room until you do something to engage her interest; my ploy was to pull a lacquer bowl from a shelf and find it raining cockroaches. Bargaining requires tea, of course, and she is tough.

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Iraq's High-Tech, 13th-Century Look

by Mohammed Salam

BAGHDAD — By year's end, a nine-block area of Baghdad will be taken up with office buildings, apartments and a department store — all with the latest technology but with the flavor of Baghdad 1,000 years ago.

The project is the first phase of an ambitious plan to redevelop the Khulafa Street area of Iraq's capital in a way that will evoke life during the Abbasid dynasty, which ruled from 750 to 1258. The capital was begun in 762 under Abu Jaafar al-Mansour, the caliph, or supreme ruler.

Khulafa Street, on the southwestern bank of the Tigris River, was named after a stone minaret that belonged to the caliph's palace mosque about 1,000 years ago. The 100-foot-high (30-meter) minaret still stands beside a dome and several prayer yards built later.

The 30-square-mile project (77-square-kilometer) was designed by the architectural firm of IAC of Boston and the first nine blocks are being built under a \$135-million contract with Energoprojekt of Yugoslavia.

The Associated Press

SPORTS

East Germany's Enke Sets Record In Women's 1,500-Meter Skating

United Press International

SARAJEVO — Karin Enke of East Germany, although unable to hear her coach's words of encouragement or the announced lap times, stormed to a world record Thursday as she won the gold medal in the women's 1,500-meter speed skating event at the Winter Olympics.

Her time of 2 minutes, 3.42 seconds broke the world record of 2:04.04, held by Natalia Petrusova of the Soviet Union. It also bettered the Olympic mark by seven and a half seconds.

Another East German, Andrea Schoene, in her third Olympics, won the silver medal with a time of 2:05.29. Eight years ago, she took the silver medal at the Winter Games at Innsbruck, Austria.

Petrusova won the bronze medal with a time of 2:05.78.

Petrusova's mark of 2:04.04, achieved last year at the Soviet high-altitude rink in Medeo near Alma-Ata, had been the officially recognized record.

However, Enke had a time of 2:03.40 that was not recognized as

a record by the International Speed Skating Union. That time was achieved at an unsanctioned meet in East Germany in December.

Enke, a 22-year-old from Dresden, sagged to the side of the track following her record run Thursday, both elated and exhausted, and fell into the arms of her coach, Rainer Mundt.

"I was very nervous before the start," she said later. "I was under some pressure" because the December time had not been recognized, and I wanted to prove myself here," she said.

"But it was so difficult. I could not hear what my coach was saying as I went by, and I was unable to understand the commentator giving the split lap times. All I could do was concentrate on my opponent" — Elizabeth Carlén of Sweden — "and also on what I could do."

The strategy worked perfectly. Schoene had already set a fast pace in the first heat, but all Enke's split times were faster from the opening 26.35 seconds.

Enke was the 500-meter champion

on in the 1980 Games at Lake Placid, New York. Encouraged by her strong performance Thursday, she said she expected to compete in all four distances at Sarajevo — 500, 1,000 and 3,000 meters, in addition to Thursday's 1,500.

"My one doubt is the 3,000 meters, and I shall decide on that after racing the 1,000," she said. "If my trainer and I think my condition is good and I feel well, then I'll go for the four medals."

Thursday's top 12 finishers all beat the previous Olympic mark of 2:10.95, set by Annie Borckink of the Netherlands in 1980.

"Such an improvement in four years seems as if we are now skating in a different world," Enke said.

Another East German, Gabie Schoenbrunn, the world-record holder at 3,000 meters, finished fourth Thursday at 2:07.69.

The rivalry between the East German and Soviet women speedskaters will be a feature of these Games, and Enke's victory will provide an early lift for the East German camp.



Karin Enke streaking to a gold medal and world record Thursday in the 1,500-meter event.

Finns Celebrate a Cross-Country Skiing Victory

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO — A tearful Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen of Finland solidified her claim as the best woman cross-country skier in the world with a convincing 18.7-second victory Thursday in the 10-kilometer race that opened the Nordic competition in the Winter Olympics.

While fans waved a banner proclaiming "Finland Is Great" in four languages, Hämäläinen was embraced and flung into the air by jubilant teammates and coaches.

"I worked many years for this," Hämäläinen said afterward. She was both crying and smiling. When

asked how she felt, she said, "I have never felt like this before."

In outrunning Raisa Smetanova of the Soviet Union, a three-time Olympic gold medalist, and Britt Petersson of Norway, Hämäläinen set her sights on a sweep of the women's individual races. The other events are the five-kilometer race on Sunday and the 20-kilometer on Friday.

"I feel very relaxed after winning this race," said Hämäläinen. "It will make it easier to concentrate on the 5K."

The 27-year-old physiotherapist recorded the fastest halfway time of Thursday's 52 entrants and com-

pleted the 10 kilometers in 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.

Smetanova, a 31-year-old veteran looking for her fourth Olympic gold medal, instead earned her third silver with a time of 32:02.9.

Petersen, 22, second to Hämäläinen in the World Cup standings last season, won the bronze in 32:12.7.

"I tried in the beginning to relax my mind and muscles, and I succeeded," Hämäläinen said. "The first three kilometers, I tried to ski relaxed but briskly."

The race also counted in the World Cup standings. Hämäläinen, the defending champion, now has 67 points to 51 for the runner-up, Kvetslova Jerinová, who was 10th on Thursday.

The race was rescheduled for Friday.

Similar conditions on Mount Jähtorina caused the cancellation of a training session for the women's downhill for the second consecutive day. But the women have al-

ready made the necessary three training runs, and their race could go ahead Saturday without further practice.

Meanwhile, organizers announced Thursday that the top four finishers in the men's downhill, as well as two others to be decided by draw, would be subject to drug tests after the race.

In addition, competitors were warned against displaying brand names on skis and other gear in the finish zone. Violators may be disqualified, a statement said.

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ready made the necessary three training runs, and their race could go ahead Saturday without further practice.

The upper sections of the course were covered by fog, and winds at the top of the 1.9-mile (3.07-kilometer) course was measured at 80 mph, as fast as the top racers would have skied much of the race.

"I think the most important thing here is everyone wants a fair race," said Todd Brooker, a Canadian downhiller. "And when there's wind or snow, it's not a fair race. Today, actually, it was impos-

sible. When the chair doesn't run, you know it's really bad."

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ready made the necessary three training runs, and their race could go ahead Saturday without further practice.

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Slovakia Skates
Victory Over
Norway, Sweden Wins

SPORTS

Bobsledders' Quest for Speed Brings Radical Designs but Added Risks

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO — The Soviet Union brought a new missile to Sarajevo this week.

Wednesday, as the red, bullet-shaped device thundered and shattered down the new 1,500-meter bobsled run, East German youths in shiny blue parkas clicked small cameras.

They call it the cruise missile, or the Soviet cigar, or the hammerhead shark. It is a radically new, slim-line two-man toboggan that has swept to impressive victories in recent weeks against traditionally strong European competitors on major bobsled runs, culminating in the Europa Cup championship, the premier bobsledding prize outside the Olympics, at Igls, West Germany, in January.

The sled's major challenger in

the XIV Olympic Winter Games here will, by all indications, be the East German-designed toboggans that, with advanced new suspension systems, have transformed bobsledding in recent years by reducing drag and dramatically increasing racing speeds. The competition is scheduled to begin Friday.

Proponents say the Soviet sled is as revolutionary as the fiberglass pole once was in pole vaulting. Critics contend the design is not new and that its major flaw — a loss of steering control on tight curves — will increase the danger of overturning.

"You can't win with that box," said Toni Fischer, West Germany's best bobsled driver.

Indeed, concern over the burgeoning technological contest, and the danger of increased speeds, has prompted the International Bobsleigh Federation, which oversees

the sport, to seek a standard bobsled design after this year's Winter Games, to end the engineering race and limit risk.

The experimenting goes on, but most teams are sticking to traditional models in Sarajevo. A Soviet-style design by the West German auto designer Günter Irmischer was rejected by West German officials. According to Sig Radaudi, of the West German Bobsleigh Federation, "It would be too risky" to use the sled in Sarajevo. A similar model by the Swiss company Contraves was turned down by the leading Swiss two-man bob driver, Ralph Pichler, after two training spills.

The Swiss and West German experience failed to hinder others. Italian manufacturers supplied pseudo-cigars to anyone in Sarajevo willing to risk them. Japanese bobsledders did, and last Monday the Japanese brakeman Shozo Suzuki was hospitalized with a dislocated shoulder after the "Italian Panatella," as the model was dubbed, tipped over on a tight curve.

The East German breakthrough, according to those familiar with the concept, came by suspending the body of the sled on shock absorbers that enable the runners to move independently of the sled, reducing snow resistance and increasing speed.

The narrow Soviet design, however, is thought to use a gooseneck joint on the center of the axle that connects sled and runners, thereby increasing the likelihood that the sled will tip over at high speeds or on tight curves. Moreover, while newer sleds consist of two sections, a nose cow and rear unit, the Soviet sled is all one piece, decreasing its maneuverability.

"It's a good sled, but there are lots of problems," said Stefan Gaisreiter, a West German sled designer and member of the United States coaching staff. "I would give the East Germans the biggest chances."

When Gaisreiter and others talk about the sleds, they stress the skill of East German drivers, trained athletes who give their sleds faster starts that are crucial on Sarajevo's relatively short run. The run at Sarajevo is 1,300 meters, plus an outrun, compared to classic



The Associated Press
The radical two-men bobsled of the Soviet Union flashes down the Olympic course outside Sarajevo during practice.

bobsled runs in St. Moritz, Switzerland, or Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, that are 1,500 and 1,700 meters, respectively.)

East German drivers are also more accurate, said Gaisreiter, said, gaining valuable fractions of a second by avoiding costly swerving from a straight course.

In pre-Olympic time trials this week, the East Germans consistently beat the Soviet sledgers.

The experienced East German team of Bernhard Lehmann and Bernhard Germeshausen on Wednesday rocketed across the course in 33.32 seconds, averaging more than 85 kilometers an hour (about 55 mph).

The Soviet team of Janis Kipurs and Aivar Schepets finished third, after the Swiss.

5 Seeds Upset In U.S., but Not Connors

The Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, survived a rash of second-round upsets in the U.S. National Indoor Tennis Championships with a 6-2, 7-6 victory Wednesday night over Gianni Olepko.

Connors, who is seeking a record seventh title in the event, used a big serve to set up his net game.

Earlier, Tim Gullikson stunned the No. 2 seed, Yannick Noah, 7-6, 6-4. Other victims included fifth-seeded Bill Scanlon, 10, 10; Vitus Gerulaitis, No. 13; Henrik Sundstrom and No. 14 Mel Purcell.

Scanlon fell to Peter Fleming, 6-4, 6-4; Gerulaitis was defeated by Ramesh Krishnan, 7-5, 6-4; Sundstrom lost to Wojciech Fibala, 6-3, 6-1; and Purcell was upset by Ben Testerman, 6-4, 6-4.

In other action Wednesday, Eliot Teltser, the No. 7 seed, defeated Vijay Amritraj, 6-3, 6-2; Kevin Curren, seeded fourth, eliminated Shlomo Glickstein, 6-4, 6-4.

Connors, who pinned a nerve four days earlier in a match in Toronto, said the test he was given by Olepko was just what he needed.

"I don't mind having a match like that," he said. "It's a match where you have to make the shots when they count, and that's good."

In his match with Noah, Gullikson won the first-set tiebreaker, 9-7, with a passing shot to Noah's forehand side.

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Speed Skating

Women's 1,500-Meter

1. Korin Erata, East Germany, 2 minutes, 34.02 seconds, world record.
2. Natalya Petrusova, Soviet Union, 2:04.98, Previous Olympic record.
3. Anna Borodkin, Netherlands, 2:10.95.
4. Gabriele Svedbova, Czechoslovakia, 2:10.98.
5. Valentine Lekomtseva, Soviet Union, 2:10.98.
6. Ewa Rydz-Perec, Poland, 2:10.98.
7. Monika Kurova, Soviet Union, 2:10.97.
8. Birthe Lundsgaard, Norway, 2:10.97.
9. Agneta Jansson, Netherlands, 2:10.97.
10. Stigrid Smoje, West Germany, 2:10.97.
11. Yvonne Geurtsen, Netherlands, 2:10.97.
12. Elisabeth Corless, Sweden, 2:10.98.
13. Adrienne Visser, Netherlands, 2:11.04.
14. Mary Dasher, United States, 2:12.14.
15. Satoko Hashimoto, Japan, 2:12.56.

Cross Country

Women's 10-Kilometer

1. Maria-Luisa Hämäläinen, Finland, 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.
2. Raimo Simolahti, Soviet Union, 32:02.
3. Britt Petersson, Norway, 32:17.
4. Berit Aarli, Norway, 32:17.
5. Birthe Lundsgaard, Netherlands, 32:24.
6. Lilltempsen Rydmark, Sweden, 32:34.
7. Marit Myrvold, Norway, 32:35.
8. Yvonne Stepanova, Soviet Union, 32:42.
9. Nadezhda Bourikova, Soviet Union, 32:52.
10. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 32:52.
11. Eva Krutzler, Switzerland, 32:54.
12. Lubov Ljadova, Soviet Union, 32:55.
13. Blanca Paula, Czechoslovakia, 33:02.

Europa Cup

Women's 10-Kilometer

1. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.
2. Raimo Simolahti, Soviet Union, 32:02.
3. Britt Petersson, Norway, 32:17.
4. Berit Aarli, Norway, 32:17.
5. Birthe Lundsgaard, Netherlands, 32:24.
6. Lilltempsen Rydmark, Sweden, 32:34.
7. Marit Myrvold, Norway, 32:35.
8. Yvonne Stepanova, Soviet Union, 32:42.
9. Nadezhda Bourikova, Soviet Union, 32:52.
10. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 32:52.
11. Eva Krutzler, Switzerland, 32:54.
12. Lubov Ljadova, Soviet Union, 32:55.
13. Blanca Paula, Czechoslovakia, 33:02.

Men's 10-Kilometer

Women's 30-Kilometer

1. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.
2. Raimo Simolahti, Soviet Union, 32:02.
3. Britt Petersson, Norway, 32:17.
4. Berit Aarli, Norway, 32:17.
5. Birthe Lundsgaard, Netherlands, 32:24.
6. Lilltempsen Rydmark, Sweden, 32:34.
7. Marit Myrvold, Norway, 32:35.
8. Yvonne Stepanova, Soviet Union, 32:42.
9. Nadezhda Bourikova, Soviet Union, 32:52.
10. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 32:52.
11. Eva Krutzler, Switzerland, 32:54.
12. Lubov Ljadova, Soviet Union, 32:55.
13. Blanca Paula, Czechoslovakia, 33:02.

Men's 30-Kilometer

Women's 5-Kilometer

1. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.
2. Raimo Simolahti, Soviet Union, 32:02.
3. Britt Petersson, Norway, 32:17.
4. Berit Aarli, Norway, 32:17.
5. Birthe Lundsgaard, Netherlands, 32:24.
6. Lilltempsen Rydmark, Sweden, 32:34.
7. Marit Myrvold, Norway, 32:35.
8. Yvonne Stepanova, Soviet Union, 32:42.
9. Nadezhda Bourikova, Soviet Union, 32:52.
10. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 32:52.
11. Eva Krutzler, Switzerland, 32:54.
12. Lubov Ljadova, Soviet Union, 32:55.
13. Blanca Paula, Czechoslovakia, 33:02.

Men's 5-Kilometer

Women's 10-Kilometer

1. Kristiina Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.
2. Raimo Simolahti, Soviet Union, 32:02.
3. Britt Petersson, Norway, 32:17.
4. Berit Aarli, Norway, 32:17.
5. Birthe Lundsgaard, Netherlands, 32:24.
6. Lilltempsen Rydmark, Sweden, 32:34.
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11. Eva Krutzler, Switzerland, 32:54.
12. Lubov Ljadova, Soviet Union, 32:55.
13. Blanca Paula, Czechoslovakia, 33:02.

Men's 5-Kilometer

Women's 15-Kilometer</b

Dear Shareholder,

The overall results of Lonrho show a healthy rise of 103% in both profit attributable to shareholders and earnings per share; this is the highest increase for seventeen years.

Lonrho has achieved an enormous amount this year which is reflected, not only in a substantial increase in profitability, but also in the Group balance sheet which remains strong with gross assets approaching £1.9 billion, including cash balances at the year end standing at £109 million. Total net borrowings, excluding those relating to our confirming businesses, have remained at 30% of gross assets which is the same as last year.

A great deal of management effort has gone into increasing efficiency throughout the Group; these efforts have included the disposal of loss-making and low yielding operations such as Hadfields, the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, and the Sunday Standard Newspaper in Glasgow.

I am glad to tell you that our United Kingdom based companies raised profits by over 78% in 1983, and were a major contributor to the overall rise. This improvement has been shared by nearly all trading activities within the United Kingdom and is not limited to a few. Every indication is that our United Kingdom companies will continue to increase in prosperity.

Our traditional activities of agriculture and mining have performed very well this year, which is not only attributable to improved commodity prices, but is also as a result of reduced operating costs and, in most areas, increased production.

The hotel and casino divisions are showing good growth within Lonrho, and these divisions have been expanded through the opening of the new Marquessa Tower at the Acapulco Princess in Mexico and the opening of two new casinos, one in London and the Princess Casino in the Bahamas.

Capital expenditure this year has been restricted to the minimum necessary to maintain our assets at their highest operating efficiency, and we have not undertaken any large long term projects.

We also benefit from a substantial increase in House of Fraser's profits and share price. Lonrho's share price is near 30% holding in House of Fraser and the contribution and stimulus provided to the management



The Observer

of the company by our Directors has undoubtedly assisted in this improvement. The House of Fraser share price continues to reflect the general belief, by shareholders, that the demerger of Harrods is desirable.

The 180 mile pipeline between Beira and Mutare is fully restored and has been pumping fuel to Zimbabwe steadily throughout the year without interruption.

The Lonrho Group, including our associated companies, now employs over 150,000 people.

I know you will want to join all Members of the Board in expressing your appreciation for all the hard work and initiative contributed by those who work for Lonrho both in the United Kingdom and overseas and who have made this year so successful with their support. We have adequate reasons in the first quarter's figures to feel that 1984 will continue an upward trend for the Company as a whole.

MINING AND REFINING

Improved precious metal prices prevailed over the year, which also saw platinum carry a premium over gold. Moreover, we again raised our platinum group metal output to 180,000 ounces for the year and are now producing some 50% more than two years ago. Group gold production was well maintained at the 400,000 ounce per year level.

Glass lined reactor vessel, Western Platinum, Brakpan

Although precious metal prices continued to fluctuate, favourable exchange rates in all countries where we operate mines have so far cushioned any adverse effect.

Additional refining facilities are being planned for our platinum operations designed to release the large sums which are now locked up for long periods in unrefined inventories. At the same time these changes will save operating costs and improve metal recoveries.

Good progress has been made with the development of Eastern Gold Holdings, the major new Anglo American Corporation administered mine, which is planned to produce 400,000 ounces of gold annually at full production. Our subsidiary continues to hold its 36% interest in this venture. We are also planning the expansion of operations at the Ashanti Gold Mine in Ghana using loans from a consortium led by the International Finance Corporation.

Revenue from bituminous coal and anthracite mining was only slightly down in spite of a sharp reduction of sales, in line with the present weakness of coal markets. Capital expenditure at the coal mines was substantially below the level of recent years.

Shamva goldmine, Zimbabwe

"Lonrho's attributable profit is up 103% in 1983"

AN UPWARD TREND WILL CONTINUE IN 1984

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

AGRICULTURE

Lonrho and its subsidiaries are Africa's largest commercial food producers, ranching 100,000 head of cattle and farming 1.5 million acres throughout the continent. The Group has also put more land under cultivation in Africa than any other company in the world.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Whyte & Mackay Distillers had another satisfactory year.

Although the United Kingdom industry as a whole continued to operate in highly competitive conditions, Whyte & Mackay maintained its dominant position in Scotland and increased its distribution throughout England. Although export markets were generally difficult, good progress was made in a number of overseas markets.

The drought in Zimbabwe had little effect on the profitability of our agricultural activities. With livestock being in good condition and high average weights being achieved, profits from the sale of 14,500 head of cattle were good. Profit from The Wattle Company, which produces coffee, wattle extract and timber, were also substantially higher, due to better management controls and good coffee prices. We are the largest coffee producers in Zimbabwe.

In Malawi our tea estates produced a record crop of 4.8 million kilograms. A combination of good rainfall distribution, improved field practices and management skills produced some yields which are probably the highest in Malawi. The combination of high tea prices and production has resulted in profits being substantially up. We also grow tobacco, coffee and macadamia nuts in that country.

Our wattle extract company in Kenya, which also grows mushrooms, oil seed, wheat and maize and ranches cattle, maintained its reputation for high yields and good quality produce and continues to be a major exporter.

HOTELS

The Princess Hotel Group in their first full year as wholly owned subsidiaries continued to achieve record profits. In October 1982 the new 320 room Marquessa Tower at the Princess Casino, Bahamas was opened, complementing the existing hotel which is a masterpiece of creative architecture. This luxury hotel complex, which is set in over 200 acres, has proved an extremely popular tourist and conference centre, maintaining high levels of occupancy.

In September it was announced that the Group had acquired a casino in Freeport in the Bahamas. It is intended to renovate completely the casino complex, which will form part of the existing Princess hotel facilities, in order to establish it as one of the finest hotels in the Caribbean.

The Princess Hotel Group now have more hotel rooms in the locations at which they operate than any of their competitors.

Acapulco Princess Hotel, Mexico

Château Rausan-Ségla, Bordeaux

In the United Kingdom the Metropole Hotel Group held a record 1,050 conferences and exhibitions in 1983. The new Pembroke in Blackpool, in its first full year of operation, has proved a success with 150 conferences and exhibitions being held there. The Pembroke has also achieved a room occupancy level of 70% and is fully booked over the next two years for periods when party political conferences are held in Blackpool.

In Birmingham 575 conferences were staged and for this coming year the signs are that we will accommodate many more.

The London Metropole was busy during the year with its room occupancy reaching 88%. The Harrison Group, postage stamp and security specialists, continued its programme of capital investment in

improvements to the hotel's facilities this year will yield results in 1984.

In the Casino division the most exciting event of the year was the opening of a new casino in London. This luxurious casino has made a very good start. Lonrho operates 8 other casinos in the United Kingdom.

AERIAL SPRAYING

Aerial spraying, Malawi

Our seven sugar estates in Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa and Swaziland returned to overall profitability during the year and increased production to over 420,000 tonnes.

In Zambia, our farming company, Kalangwa Estates, remains one of the largest producers of agricultural goods in the country, with products such as pork, beef, eggs, onions, wheat, maize and potatoes. During the year dairy farming was also introduced, which has proved to be immensely successful.

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manufacture of knitted fabrics for use in both industrial and leisurewear products. Besco Baron successfully completed a modernisation programme at its mill in Rochdale.

Our textile companies in Africa had a mixed year. In Malawi, David Whitehead achieved good results while completing ahead of schedule the installation of Malawi's only cotton/polyester cloth manufacturing plant.

The newly equipped Blantyre Netting Company exceeded all our expectations and is working at full production to meet local and export demand for polyester bags, nets and twine. David Whitehead in Zimbabwe had a difficult year with demand severely restricted. Following reorganisation the company is now better placed to react to changes in local demand.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

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WALES

IRELAND

SCOTLAND

ENGLAND

WALES

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Fisons to Buy Scimed International And Its Subsidiary for \$50 Million

LONDON (Reuters) — Fisons PLC, the British pharmaceutical company, said Thursday it had agreed to buy Scimed International Co., and its operating subsidiary, Curtis Matheson Scientific Co., for \$30 million from Coulter Electronics, a private U.S. company.

Fisons said net tangible assets of the purchase total \$31 million, and the acquisition is being financed by the issue of 4.9 million Fisons shares to the vendor. The company expects the enhanced margins from the new distribution agreement to add at least \$3.5 million to current profits in the first year.

Curtis, based in Houston, is a major distributor to the U.S. health-care market. The deal includes a long-term distribution agreement, and Curtis will continue as the exclusive U.S. distributor for most Coulter instruments and consumer goods.

Petrofina Sells Distribution Chain

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Petrofina, Belgium's leading international oil company, said Thursday it had sold its Swedish gasoline-distribution network, Svenska Fina, to Sweden's state-owned Svenska Petroleum AB for an undisclosed amount.

With 121 distribution points, Svenska Fina has 2.5 percent of the Swedish gasoline market, a Petrofina spokesman said. He said the purchase of the loss-ridden distribution network will enable Svenska Petroleum to increase the utilization rate of its oil refineries.

The agreement still has to be ratified by Svenska Petroleum's board, the spokesman said.

Bankers Increase Indonesian Loan

JAKARTA (Reuters) — International bankers said Thursday they intend to lend Indonesia \$600 million, \$100 million more than originally sought, because of the nation's economic recovery.

The rush last week to participate in a loan of \$500 million was so overwhelming that the loan coordinators told the central bank that it could have more money, and it accepted.

The favorable terms and higher amount of the loan show that the banking community is distinguishing Indonesia from other developing countries with big debt problems, bankers said.

STET Said to Reach Accord With IBM

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian state telecommunications holding company, STET, has reached two outline agreements with International Business Machines Corp. on technical collaboration, according to reports Thursday.

The agreements, subject to ratification by STET's parent corporation, IRI, were reached in Paris talks between STET and senior IBM management, a report in the Milan daily, Corriere della Sera, said.

STC, Texscan Plan Joint Venture

LONDON (IHT) — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC and Texscan Corp. said Thursday that they have formed a joint venture to market Texscan cable-television equipment in Britain.

London-based STC plans to make Texscan equipment under license in Britain. The two companies eventually intend to develop products jointly and sell them overseas.

Among the chief rivals of the new venture, STC-Texscan Ltd., is a joint venture formed in 1982 by Racal Electronics PLC of Britain and Oak Industries Inc. of California. Officials of Texscan, based in Phoenix, Arizona, said the company is expanding in Europe and already has made sales in Britain, West Germany, Switzerland, Ireland and France.

H.K. Telephone Advises Its Holders

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Hong Kong Telephone Co. Thursday advised shareholders to consider retaining their holdings rather than accepting the general offer for its shares by Cable & Wireless PLC, the British telecommunications company.

A joint statement by a committee of Hong Kong Telephone's board and its adviser, Jardine Fleming (Securities), said the 1983 unaudited profits of Hong Kong Telephone have been estimated at 403 million Hong Kong dollars (\$51.7 million), 39 percent above those of 1982.

C&W embarked Monday on a bid to buy the 62 percent of the Hong Kong concern it did not already own. The company announced Wednesday it controlled 52.4 percent.

EDF, 2 Banks Issue FRNs

Reuters

LONDON — EDF — Electricité de France and two banks issued floating-rate notes Thursday, banks said. EDF's \$400-million, 15-year Euronotes pay interest of 1/4 percentage point over London interbank offered rates for six-month Eurodollar deposits, and is noncancelable for 10 years.

Banque Nationale de Paris is the lead manager.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft of West Germany issued a \$100-million, 12-year floating-rate note, Samuel Montagu & Co. said as lead manager. The issue also pays interest of 1/4 percentage point over six-month Libor for Eurodollar deposits. There is a put option after seven years. The payment date is March 1.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA is raising \$100 million through a 15-year floating-rate note, according to the lead manager, Crédit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Maturing in April 1999, the issue pays 1/4 percentage point over the mean of the bid and offered rates for six-month Eurodollar deposits, with a minimum coupon of 5 percent. The payment date is April 11. The borrower can call the issue from April 1985 at par.

U.K. Banks Start New Check-Clearing System

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — British banks began using a new computer system Thursday that has been billed as the fastest, most secure answer yet to the problem of how to speed the check-clearing process.

The Clearing House Automated Payments System, known as CHAPS, is the result of a decade of study and development that, by some estimates, has cost its participants up to \$30 million.

The system is expected to extend same-day clearance of large checks now available only in London's financial district, to millions of individual and corporate customers throughout Britain. Eventually, it would permit same-day clearance of checks long after the current 3 P.M. deadline.

CHAPS is also expected to hold the line on the rising cost of same-day check clearing, which now involves huge amounts of paper and more than 800 messengers traveling around crowded streets and lanes in the City of London. Town Clearing, as the current same-day system is known, involves only a tiny percentage of checks — the average payment is about \$3 million and the minimum is about \$14,000 — but even those restrictions have barely kept it manageable.

Various attempts have been made at stretching the 3 P.M. deadline for large money-market trans-

actions. Already, by informal arrangements, some of the large transactions now come in up to 3:30 P.M., but bankers would like the same-day clearance to extend even later in the afternoon.

The CHAPS system will deal only with payments in British pounds at first, but it could be programmed to handle general-purpose credit transfers or to deal with other currencies. Bankers in London believe its success would enhance the City's reputation for innovative banking.

One of the most notable aspects of CHAPS is what it is not. In early 1980, four months before the first version of the system was scheduled to come on line, the 13 clearing banks involved decided to take a new tack in light of advances in computer technology. The system they abandoned was built around one large central computer, much like the automated system adopted in 1971 in New York.

New York's system typically handles about 100,000 transactions

daily, or about six times as many as the projected near-term demand for CHAPS. Nevertheless, the London bankers turned to a form of distributed processing, a system in which each bank has a separate electronic "gateway" into a British telephone information-switching service.

The information on the check, which usually travels through banks in a coded form, is recorded and then shuffled from the gateway through which the payment order is made to the gateway of the bank receiving it.

Payment is guaranteed by the sending clearer the moment the information passes its gateway.

Critics of CHAPS, notably U.S. banks and large merchant banks, contend that its designers have simply mechanized the existing Town Clearing System and thus missed broader opportunities to use the system for other banking transactions.

Moreover, they argue, the system gives the 12 banks that share check-clearing responsibilities with the Bank of England an edge in the competition for corporate clients because the clearers can include cut-rate CHAPS-related services in money-management packages.

"They set out to design competitive services, but they have gone too far," said Archibald Reid, head of management services at the merchant bank Hill Samuel & Co. "Once a participating bank signs

to discover the advantages of banking in Luxembourg with BCC, all you have to do is to simply mail the attached coupon. We will promptly despatch to you by airmail our booklet containing detailed information about banking in Luxembourg."

The BCC Group has offices in 65 countries, its Capital Funds exceed US\$800 million and total assets US\$11,000 million. The Head Office and branch of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A., in Luxembourg enable you to make full use of the unique advantages offered in Luxembourg which include:

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Stock Slide Is Casting Shadow Over U.S. Hopes

(Continued from Page 11)
with optimism giving way to increasing pessimism.

"The market would have gone down anyway because everyone was fully invested," said Laurence Tisch, chairman of Loews Corp. "But the basic issue is really the confidence factor. The budget deficits are scaring many more people now. There is a worry about the \$180-billion deficit projected for this year, which is supposed to be a relatively strong year for business. But if 1985 or 1986 are recession years, we could see deficits of \$200 billion or \$300 billion."

But the budget deficits are hardly news. What finally turned the market's focus from the strength in the economy to potential weaknesses? And how did the mood change so quickly?

Wall Street analysts say there seems to have been a combination of factors responsible for the turn. And once the shift occurred, it began to feed on itself.

As the new year opened, market sellers were talking of the Dow average breaking through 1,300 for the first time. The only question for many of them was how soon, not whether.

In fact, he and others point out that many stocks had been strug-

gling for some time and actually peaked last June. Since then, the overall market has mostly been marking time, with some shares advancing while others lost ground as investors shifted their portfolios out of higher-risk issues — particularly small, high-technology issues — to large, blue-chip issues that were expected to perform soundly throughout the recovery.

Furthermore, the budget plight has been underlined again and again in recent weeks as Washington's top economic policy makers

— Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve; Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors — have all appeared on Capitol Hill to discuss the budget and the economy. As the economic picture grew more tempered, so did the outlook on Wall Street. "By mid-January, market technicians began to say the market was laboring, and began to change some of their more optimistic forecasts from December," said M.J. Rossant, director of the Twentieth Century Fund.

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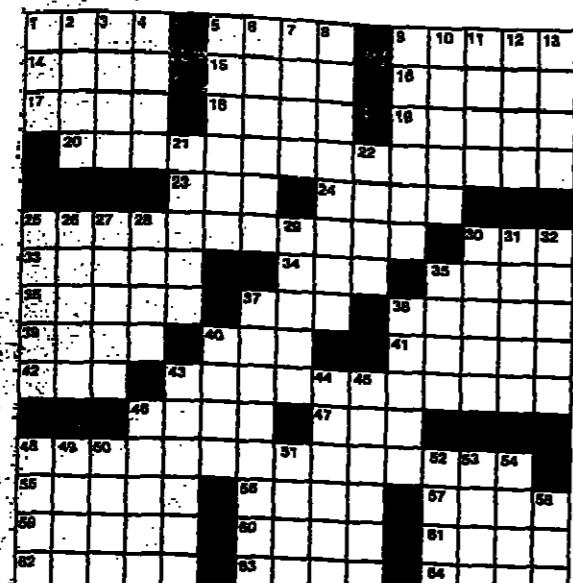
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ACROSS

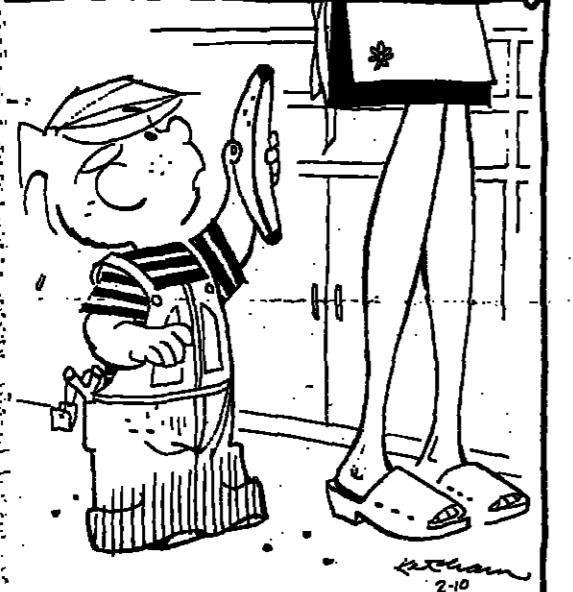
- 1 Bombay noble
- 2 Derby winner
- 3 "When You Wish Upon"
- 4 Meccan magnate
- 5 Suffix with class
- 6 Emulate Zayak
- 7 Tot's cry
- 8 Avon produced one
- 9 Quoted
- 10 Shopping stops for pops and fops
- 11 Mirthful, in Lille
- 12 Pitypat or Polly
- 13 Enshrined Moccasin
- 14 Mad as a wet hen
- 15 Sugs' bosses
- 16 Festival
- 17 Land in Everest's shadow
- 18 Word after "My country"
- 19 Blood bank's friend in need
- 20 Employs
- 21 Anchor part
- 22 Kostelanetz

DOWN

- 1 Aries symbol
- 2 Kowloon nurse
- 3 Two —
- 4 ion-Saud, e.g.
- 5 "The Prophet" author
- 6 Eastern Canada, once
- 7 Home in a Mitchell book
- 8 Seasoned seaman
- 9 Levitate
- 10 Evade an issue
- 11 Jacques of films
- 42 Salt, in Savoie
- 43 Knock for a loop
- 44 Bethlehem-bound group
- 45 Arctic explorer
- 46 Pilocarpine source
- 47 New day
- 48 Faucet debility
- 49 Do a grammar assignment
- 50 " — happily — after"
- 51 Gamble chips
- 52 Gravelly ridge
- 53 Bratty response
- 54 Southwestern sight
- 55 Cvv "Wolf!"
- 56 Dresden article
- 57 Faucet debility
- 58 Do a grammar assignment
- 59 Bearlike beast
- 60 In, in Reims
- 61 Inverted vee
- 62 Saucerlike bell
- 63 Interna —
- 64 Challenge- giver or accepter
- 65 Diaclone
- 66 Dairyman, e.g.
- 67 Pickling fluids
- 68 Banquet guests
- 69 He starred on B'way in "How to Succeed . . ."
- 70 Taunt
- 71 End of a popular Stein line
- 72 Kind of rind
- 73 Grace
- 74 Bumbley, e.g.
- 75 Balled cheese
- 76 Coastal eagle
- 77 Levitate
- 78 What a juror does
- 79 Coal size

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DENNIS THE MENACE

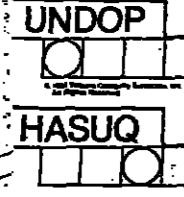


How? Can you start this thing for me?

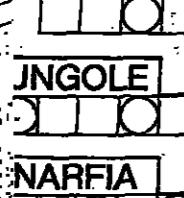
JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

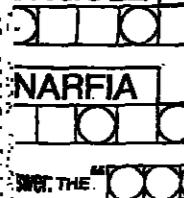
UNDOP



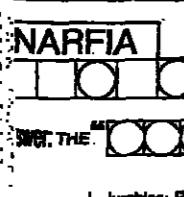
HASUQ



JNGOLE



NARFIA



(Answers tomorrow)

Today's Jumbles PROVE CLOTH FRAGAS TEMPER

Answer: What that TV show was adding turned out to be—A "SLOPE OPERA"

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Afghanistan	14	10	14	10	14	10
Bangladesh	24	18	24	18	24	18
Beijing	24	18	24	18	24	18
China, East	24	18	24	18	24	18
India	24	18	24	18	24	18
Indonesia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Japan	24	18	24	18	24	18
Korea, North	24	18	24	18	24	18
Korea, South	24	18	24	18	24	18
Mongolia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Philippines	24	18	24	18	24	18
Singapore	24	18	24	18	24	18
Taiwan	24	18	24	18	24	18
Thailand	24	18	24	18	24	18
Vietnam	24	18	24	18	24	18
Yemen, Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
Yemen, Soc. Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
AFRICA	24	18	24	18	24	18
Angola	24	18	24	18	24	18
Cameroon	24	18	24	18	24	18
Central African Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
Chad	24	18	24	18	24	18
Congo, Dem. Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
Congo, Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
Egypt	24	18	24	18	24	18
Eritrea	24	18	24	18	24	18
Ghana	24	18	24	18	24	18
Ivory Coast	24	18	24	18	24	18
Kenya	24	18	24	18	24	18
Liberia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Malta	24	18	24	18	24	18
Mauritania	24	18	24	18	24	18
Morocco	24	18	24	18	24	18
Niger	24	18	24	18	24	18
Nigeria	24	18	24	18	24	18
Rwanda	24	18	24	18	24	18
Sahara, Lib.	24	18	24	18	24	18
Sudan	24	18	24	18	24	18
Tunisia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Zambia	24	18	24	18	24	18
LATIN AMERICA	24	18	24	18	24	18
Argentina	24	18	24	18	24	18
Bolivia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Brazil	24	18	24	18	24	18
Chile	24	18	24	18	24	18
Colombia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Ecuador	24	18	24	18	24	18
French Guiana	24	18	24	18	24	18
Guatemala	24	18	24	18	24	18
Honduras	24	18	24	18	24	18
Mexico	24	18	24	18	24	18
Nicaragua	24	18	24	18	24	18
Panama	24	18	24	18	24	18
Paraguay	24	18	24	18	24	18
Peru	24	18	24	18	24	18
Uruguay	24	18	24	18	24	18
Venezuela	24	18	24	18	24	18
NORTH AMERICA	24	18	24	18	24	18
Alaska	24	18	24	18	24	18
Canada	24	18	24	18	24	18
Costa Rica	24	18	24	18	24	18
Cuba	24	18	24	18	24	18
Dominican Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
Guatemala	24	18	24	18	24	18
Honduras	24	18	24	18	24	18
Mexico	24	18	24	18	24	18
Nicaragua	24	18	24	18	24	18
Panama	24	18	24	18	24	18
Uruguay	24	18	24	18	24	18
Venezuela	24	18	24	18	24	18
LE EAST	24	18	24	18	24	18
China, Mainland	24	18	24	18	24	18
China, Taiwan	24	18	24	18	24	18
Japan	24	18	24	18	24	18
Korea, North	24	18	24	18	24	18
Korea, South	24	18	24	18	24	18
Malaysia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Philippines	24	18	24	18	24	18
Singapore	24	18	24	18	24	18
Taiwan	24	18	24	18	24	18
Thailand	24	18	24	18	24	18
Yemen, Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
ASIA	24	18	24	18	24	18
Bangkok	24	18	24	18	24	18
Beijing	24	18	24	18	24	18
China, East	24	18	24	18	24	18
India	24	18	24	18	24	18
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Thailand	24	18	24	18	24	18
Yemen, Soc. Rep.	24	18	24	18	24	18
AFRICA	24	18	24	18	24	18
Algeria	24	18	24	18	24	18
Calif. Town	24	18	24	18	24	18
Conakry	24	18	24	18	24	18
Harare	24	18	24	18	24	18
Levante	24	18	24	18	24	18
Tunis	24	18	24	18	24	18
LATIN AMERICA	24	18	24	18	24	18
Argentina	24	18	24	18	24	18
Bolivia	24	18	24	18	24	18
Brazil	24	18	24	18	24	18
Chile</td						

OBSERVER

Watching Polivision

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — In the dusty past it had been called "an election year," but now it was called "a ratings year" because it was a time when the viewing audience — "the electorate," it was known — chose the person who would be the Host of the "United States Show" for the next four years.

And so we all sat in the parlor a great deal of the time and watched polivision. The boy's indifference was irritating. "What difference does it make who becomes the next Host of the 'United States Show? he would ask.

What difference did it make? "Do you want a Host who can't hold his own in repartee with guests like those stiff from Moscow who don't even know enough not to wear a white shirt on polivision?"

"Why do they call it 'the Hostility'?" he asked. "Why don't they call it 'the Hosthood'?"

The boy required patience. "Calling it 'the Hostility' enables one to say that one candidate's behavior is more 'Hostidential' than another's. If it were called 'the Hosthood,' the analysts would have to say 'Hosthood' or 'Hosthoodic,' and that would sound silly, wouldn't it?"

"What are teletical analysts?" the boy replied.

Patience snapped. "You're 43 years old. Act your age."

He asked. "Why can't we look at 'Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man'?"

Perhaps it had been a mistake to let him spend the first 37 years of his childhood eating potato chips by the video tube. Still, one should never savor about a child's curiosity.

A teletical analyst boy, a person who knows more about which Hostidential candidate is leading the ratings than you know about potato chips. He is wise in the ways of the canny old telecians. He is a veteran teletical observer. He can tell you who blew his shot at the Hostility by appearing on the "Kup Show" in Chicago wearing cuff links, thus alienating the entire blue-collar telebloc in Cook County.

Polivision was obviously wasted on the boy as yet. Better to send him to his room with TV Guide and a fresh pack of potato chips.

Still, it was important to get him engaged. If youth took no interest in Hostidential teletics, what could one hope for the future of the country? In another generation, if these immature attitudes toward teletics prevailed, the country could end up being hosted by men who wore cuff links.

And so, whenever polivision presented a teletel whose ease with the camera warmed the viewer's heart, the boy would be summoned to watch. Always, the boy refused to smile back at the sweet flow of electricity emanating from the screen.

If the boy was asked, "Now wouldn't you like to see a fellow like that welcome Frankenstein and the Wolf Man as they stepped off the helicopter on the lawn behind the Great White Studio and put his arm around them while all three waved to you right here on your own polivision set?" the boy always replied, "Doesn't make any difference who the host is if his writers don't give them a good monologue."

"No difference? Of course it makes a difference. How would you feel as an American if your country were hosted by somebody with no charisma?"

Charisma? The stupid expression around his salt-measured lips showed the state of the case: The boy didn't even know what charisma was. That settled the matter. It was time to cut off his potato chips until he was shaped up. That's how he was finally weaned.

That year he allowed himself to be counted when the ratings were taken. He was sitting right on the polivision watching the teletel of his choice when the caller asked him which one he was looking at. "The one with the charisma," he said.

After that he always voted for the one with the charisma, and the country never ended up with a Host who wore cuff links. That may not be much to boast about, but as the polivision teletical analysts say when the heat of the studio lights makes perspiration break out on a Hostidential candidate's upper lip, "That's teletics."

New York Times Service

A Night in the Shetlands to Stir Norse Blood

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LERWICK, Scotland — At precisely 8:20 p.m., on Jan. 31, almost 1,000 men clad in a zany assortment of costumes, let out a great cheer and threw burning torches into a Viking longship to be held by men who wore cow cuffs.

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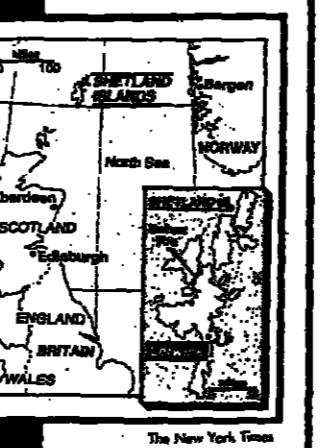
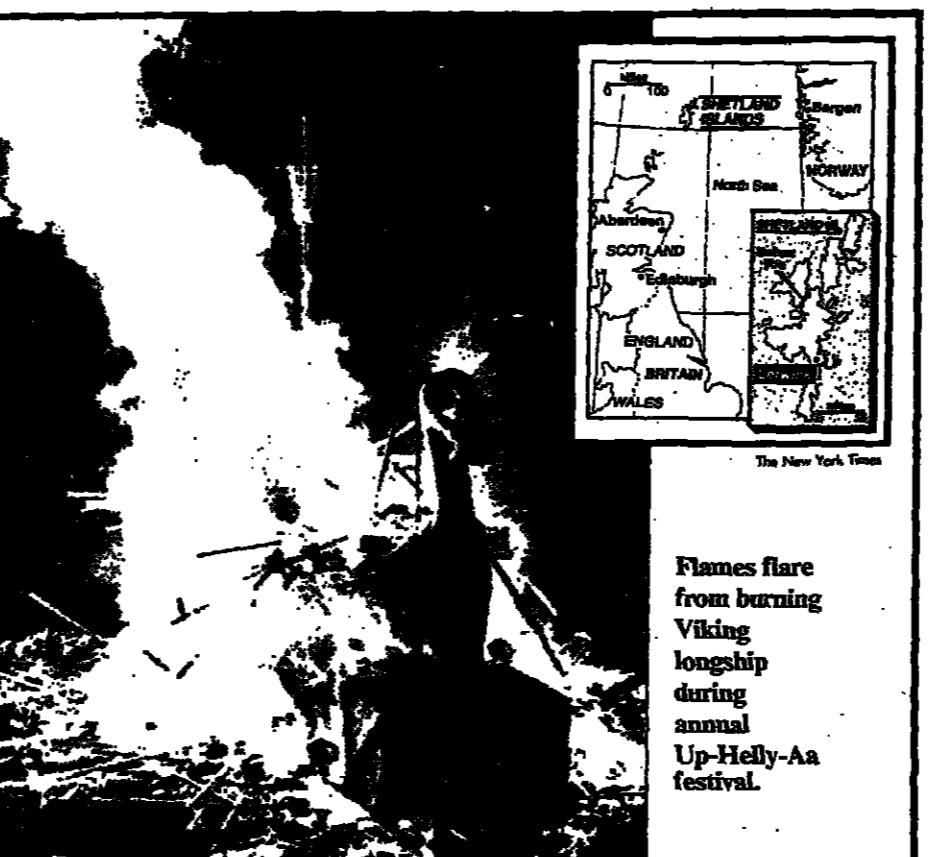
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New York Times Service



The New York Times

Flames flare from burning Viking longship during annual Up-Helly-Aa festival.

© Costs of Lerwick

to Scotland as part of a royal marriage settlement. Old Norse was spoken at least as the 18th century. Norse place names — Muckle Flugga and Fladdabister, Gort and Yell — still stud the landscape here where the Atlantic and Arctic oceans meet the North Sea.

The oil industry has brought changes, of course.

Greater prosperity has made possible better schools and better roads, and the modern now stands check by jowl with the ancient — as at the southern tip of the archipelago, where the visitor prowling through iron and Bronze Age ruins can find and hear enormous helicopters taking off and landing at Sumburgh Airport on their ceaseless shuttle to the offshore drilling platforms.

But it has had little impact on Up-Helly-Aa, except for the adoption of a new rule requiring participants to be adult males who have lived in Lerwick (and not, for example, at Sullom Voe) for at least five years.

The festival goes on as always, and it is a stirring spectacle, with long lines of men marching and countermarching down dark streets, visible only as flickering columns of flame, while the Lerwick Brass Band plays tirelessly on its little stand at the corner of the George V playing field below the Town Hall.

The longship is pulled along the line of march, filled with mock Vikings headed by the resplendent and bearded Jarl, all of them brandishing war axes.

The "guizers" roar out the old songs as they march and then spend the night trooping around to 13 halls where private parties are under way, enacting their skits at every one until a watery dawn ends the revelry and everyone collapses.

The Wednesday after the last

Tuesday in January is not a legal holiday in Lerwick or anywhere else in Britain, but everything here closes down, including the banks.

There's never any trouble,

said a man as he watched the crow's-nest of the ship catch fire.

"We just pick up the odd one who can't find his way home and sober him up a bit until he remembers."

PEOPLE

Lost Army 'Searchers' Find Graves in Sahara

A U.S.-Egyptian expedition searching for a Persian army that vanished in the Sahara 25 centuries ago has discovered several hundred graves with bone fragments. Gary Chafetz, 36, the expedition leader said Wednesday. Chafetz, a writer from Boston, said the bones appeared to have been buried in the Persian fashion. They were laid out on flat stone outcroppings among the sands, then covered with stones. The largest fragment is more than three inches long. "We need to have the bones analyzed for dating," said Chafetz. "If they turn out to be from 500 B.C., then we might safely conclude that these are the remains of the lost army. Chafetz hopes his find will solve one of the great mysteries of Egypt's 7,000-year-old civilization, the disappearance of the army of the Persian King Cambyses, son of Cyrus the Great, Cambyses, who conquered Egypt's dynasty in 525 B.C., dispatched an army to the temple and oracle at Amun at Siwa Oasis. The Greek historian Herodotus quoted the people of Siwa as saying, "A southerly wind of extreme violence drove the soldiers over them in heaps as they were taking their midday meal, so they disappeared forever." The expedition crossed a 120-square-mile patch of the Great Sand Sea, south of Siwa for four months with radar equipment, searching for evidence of the army.

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New York Times Service

The columnist Russell Baker and the novelist E.L. Doctorow were elected to membership in the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Baker, 81, a columnist for the New York Times since 1962, has received two Pulitzer Prizes, one in 1979 for his commentaries and the other last year for his autobiographical memoir, "Growing Up." Doctorow, 53, who taught at Sarah Lawrence College since 1971, is known for his best-selling novels, "The Book of Daniel" and "Ragtime." Other new members announced Wednesday by John Kenneth Galbraith, the academy president, are the writer Lewis Carroll, the painter Maxfield Parrish, the architect Frank Lloyd Wright, the dancer Paul Draper, the newsmen David Del Tredici, the newsmen Peter Matthiessen and Edward Albee, and the conductor Leonard Bernstein.

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